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Roosevelt Sees Victory; C. I. O. Backs War Group; Big Canadian Liner Lost

The World's Day—May 19, 1942

Canada: Roosevelt Greeting Forecasts Victory

President Roosevelt, in a message read to the opening session of the United Nations air training conference, said the people of the United Nations "can look confidently along the hard road of victory." [Page 7.]

New England: C. I. O. to Fight Isolationists

The Massachusetts Council of the Congress of Industrial Organizations has voted to campaign against the re-election of isolationist Senators and Representatives. [Page 2.]

Need for religion in solving present world problems was stressed at separate conventions of Unitarians and Congregationalists in Greater Boston. [Page 2.]

Persons who go to lodge suppers should take their own sugar with them, Rationing Administrator Parkman announced. [Page 2.]

A Chelsea, Mass., youth who stowed away on an AEF troop transport has arrived in Ireland and is in fair way to be forgiven and allowed to remain abroad. [Page 5.]

The War: Canadian Liner, Empress of Asia, Lost

At sea: Loss of the 16,909-ton liner Empress of Asia was announced in Ottawa by the vessel's owners, the Canadian Pacific Steamships.

In the air: Destruction of eight Axis planes over Malta was reported by the RAF Middle East Command.

Russia: The Red Army claims to be advancing on a 60-mile front, although no specific gains are recorded. Axis sources reported the Russians to be still resisting on the Kerch Peninsula.

China: Chungking sources reported signs of coming Japanese offensive in Honan, where reinforcements have been added to the Japanese force.

National: Opening of Radio Chain in Americas

Network of the Americas—a chain of 76 radio stations from Mexico to Argentina joining the Columbia Broadcasting System—will be opened tonight at 9:30 p. m., E. W. T., with speeches by Vice-President Wallace, President Prado of Peru, and other officials of Latin-American nations.

Labor-management committees of the War Production Board incorporated principles of a workers' voluntary wage reduction plan that kept an Ohio factory from closing, the Steel Workers Organizing Committee disclosed for the first time at Cleveland. [Page 9.]

A practice "Blue" air raid alarm was sounded for the New York City area at 11:05 a. m. E. W. T. and the all-clear followed at 11:25 a. m., Maj. Gen. Follett Bradley, commanding the headquarters air force of the Eastern Defense Command, announced. All radio stations were ordered off the air.

Europe: Second Front Hinged on Sea Transport

Maj. Clement Attlee, British Dominions Secretary, told the House of Commons during war debate that while an offensive against the European continent was "in our minds," it was conditioned by problems of transport. [Page 8.]

Italy demanded through its officially controlled press that France cede territory to Italy immediately as compensation for "sacrifices" incurred during the war. [Page 8.]

Premier Mussolini, returning from his first visit to Sardinia in seven years, told a Fascist Party gathering in Rome that he found "absolute certainty of victory," and "absolute adherence to Fascism."

Vichy police allowed 42 extreme rightist youths to demonstrate against Britain, while in Lyons, police also allowed an anti-Laval demonstration by about 1,000 persons. [Page 8.]

Heinrich Himmler, chief of Germany's Gestapo, has been dispatched to the Netherlands to cope with rising resistance against the Nazi occupying force. [Page 7.]

Louis Johnson, special envoy to India for President Roosevelt, arrived in Cairo en route to the United States.

Between 400,000 and 600,000 Nazi troops are preparing invasion defenses in Occupied France, repatriated American newspaperman disclosed in Lisbon.

Washington: Christian Church Gains in Trials

Persecution by the Nazis of the Christian church is strengthening Christianity and resistance to the Axis, according to British representatives in both Washington and London of refugee governments. [Page 1.]

Proposals for establishment of a war foods board to administer the food program in the United States which is becoming the larder for the United Nations are being discussed by war agencies, a spokesman for the Office of Price Administration disclosed.

A study of limitation of newspaper ownership of radio stations was undertaken by the House Interstate Commerce Commission which opened hearings on a bill by Representative Sanders, (D) of Louisiana, specifying that Congress, rather than the Federal Communications Commission, approve any restrictions on ownership of broadcasting stations.

A million garments, shoes, blankets, and other items have or will be sent to Russia by the American Red Cross, Chairman Norman H. Davis announced, revealing that the Red Cross recently doubled its clothing quota for Russia. [Page 6.]

Prosecution of labor unions under the Anti-Racketeering Act of 1934, on grounds of any interference with interstate shipments, would be permitted under a bill approved by a House Judiciary subcommittee. [Page 9.]

President Roosevelt directed Government agencies to investigate possible construction of pipe lines and more extensive use of inland waterways for movement of petroleum from Texas, while Price Administrator Henderson ruled that pleasure drivers be not harassed. [Page 1.]

Temporary impounding of all currency coming into the United States from friendly as well as unfriendly and enemy countries was ordered by the Treasury until the legality or desirability of the transaction has been determined. Securities already come under this rule.

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Weather Predictions

FAIR · SHOWERS · WARM · COOLER

TONIGHT

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on — Page 2

Club Women Fill Rooms Of Swampscott Hotels

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Swampscott, Mass., May 19

Gasoline rationing and tire shortages contributed their bit toward filling every room in the New Ocean House here, where the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs is holding its fiftieth annual meeting this week.

Delegates who reside in Eastern Massachusetts, and who ordinarily plan to commute during the five-day convention, came loaded with luggage and prepared to stay throughout the sessions. The overflow taxed the facilities of many smaller Swampscott hotels and rooming places.

Bay State clubwomen hear Dr. Haile on "Total Victory": Page 4.

Wage Disputes In Boston Area Head for NWLB

In one of four involved the issue is cut in pay of $90 from $140 a week down to $50.

By Frederick W. Carr

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Labor disputes in two major companies here seem headed toward the National War Labor Board, a third has already reached there, and a fourth seems on its way, E. Frank Ward, a Conciliator for the U. S. Department of Labor, reported today. The case now before the Board involves a cut in pay of $90 a week—from $140 to $50.

The concerns are these:

Walworth Co. of South Boston, 1,800 workers. The biggest plant in Boston making steel products, principally valves and fittings.

Lever Bros. Co., Cambridge, 1,500 workers in plant. Biggest soap company hereabouts.

S. A. Woods Machine Co., South Boston, 650 workers on shells alone. This dispute just certified to WLB.

U. S. Gypsum Co., Charlestown, 200 workers. Negotiations resumed today, case may ultimately get to WLB.

Wages the Issue

Wages make the principal issue in all four instances.

In the Woods dispute now before the WLB, workers were originally getting up to $140 a week making British shells. When Pearl Harbor came, the company was asked to bid on American shells, similar but somewhat different. This led to a big cut in pay on the American shell.

The British rate of earnings was guaranteed for two months on the American shell. The company claims that with the guarantee and no incentive to speed up, the men did not get out the volume they should have. The union insists the men produced as well with the American shell as with the British, and that standards of production on the American were too high.

The change to the American shell knocked $90 off a week's earnings after the two months' guarantee had run out, and men who had been getting up to $140 are now being paid up to $50. The union is the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of the Congress of Industrial Organizations.

Earnings are figured on a base rate of so much an hour guarantee, and after that a premium or bonus depending on the number of pieces turned out. It is a premium incentive plan. Overtime had its place in the high earnings. Men worked seven days a week.

In the Walworth dispute the company and the union are nearly $1,000,000 apart. The company is willing to grant a $300,000 a year increase, the union wants $1,300,-

Continued on Page 2, Column 5

Jimmy Doolittle Led Raid on Japan, Says Nearly Every Bomb Hit Target; Big Armored AEF Reaches Ireland

90 p. c. of teachers in Norway resist yoke of Quisling and Gestapo despite oppression.

Germany's seat on the European volcano grows more and more unsteady.

An exclusive dispatch from London discloses today that 90 per cent of Norway's teachers are courageously and vigorously opposing the Nazis.

From Yugoslavia comes word that guerrilla resistance has almost reached the proportions of full-fledged warfare.

Heinrich Himmler, Chief of the Gestapo, has hurried to the Netherlands to quell a surge of anti-Nazi resistance.

And repatriated American writers tell of extensive German defense measures in France as anxiety and want grow in the Reich and in Italy.

[Details: Pages 1 and 7.]

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, May 19—No less than 90 per cent of Norway's teachers have vigorously and courageously opposed the efforts of the Nazis to impose totalitarian educational methods on Norwegian schools.

The remarkable extent of open opposition to the Nazis was disclosed to The Christian Science Monitor following King Haakon's May 17 speech in London commemorating the 128th anniversary of Norwegian independence in which the exiled monarch deplored the "latest Quisling attack against the church and schools."

A group of Norwegian schoolteachers who escaped to these shores in fishing smacks told how nearly 12,000 of Norway's teachers dared to resist Hitler's new order as set out by Reichskommissar Josef Terboven and Prime Minister Vidkun Quisling.

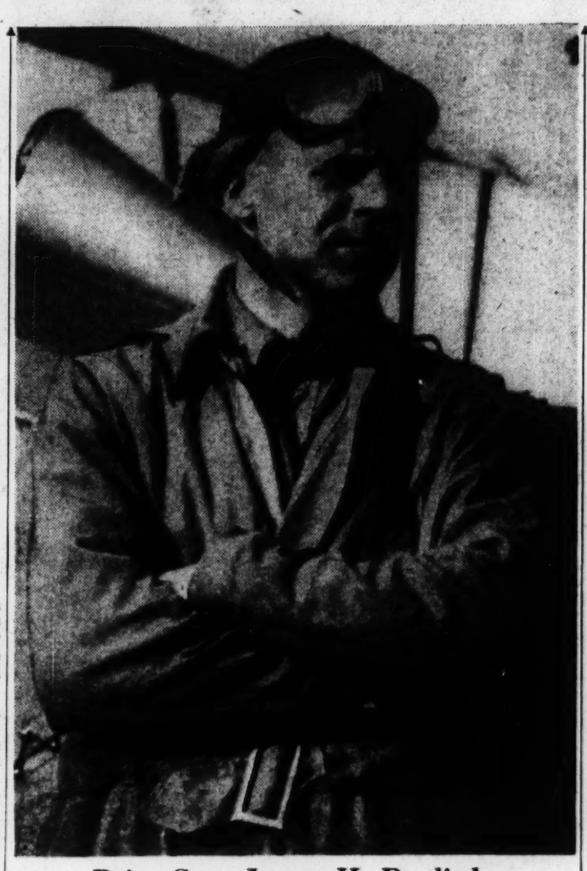
These teachers boldly stood up for the right to maintain their own democratic organization and to educate their pupils according to the laws of justice. They have been engaged for many months in combating the attempts of Premier Quisling and his Nazi school inspectors to corrupt the thought of the young with Hitlerite ideas.

Many in Prison Camps

This small group with their wives and families — including children between 3 and 15— crossed the North Sea to escape the fate of 496 of their comrades who were sent to captivity in an Arctic prison labor camp.

[The Overseas News Agency reported in an "underground" dispatch from Oslo on May 4

Continued on Page 7, Column 4



Brig. Gen. James H. Doolittle

He led air raid on Japan

Second Front Seen Near; U. S. Army 'Ready to Go'

By Roscoe Drummond

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 19—There is more than the announced arrival of a third and huge convoy of American troops in Northern Ireland which foretells the imminence of new Allied offensives against the Nazis' Western Front in Europe.

The evidence accumulates. It is evidence that offensive, perhaps decisive striking power is now in the hands of the United Nations. No wonder Hitler is reported to be increasingly apprehensive about a second front.

Satisfactory Progress

News of the safe landing of a "substantially larger" convoy of American forces than heretofore has been sent to Britain is significant and suggestive. It is more significant in view of the fact:

That many more thoroughly trained and fully equipped, motorized American troops are ready to embark.

That training has progressed so rapidly and so satisfactorily that the volume of completely ready forces is exceeding all expectations.

That American officials are con-

Continued on Page 8, Column 6

AEF HEADQUARTERS, Northern Ireland, May 19 (AP)—Tens of thousands of fresh United States soldiers, newly landed with their own tanks and artillery from a convoy almost as large as the biggest of 1918, powerfully reinforced earlier contingents in advanced training at Ulster bases today.

Equipped with millions of dollars worth of battle tools, they arrived amid public enthusiasm in Britain for opening a United Nations front against Germany in Western Europe.

[In Washington a terse War Department communiqué said the force landed in the British Isles was "substantially larger" than two previous contingents, and included armored units.

The announcement, made simultaneously in Washington and London, was the first mention of the arrival of American armored forces in the United Kingdom. The newest reinforcements presumably were added to the immediate command of Maj. Gen. Russell P. Hartle, who headed the first force to arrive in Northern Ireland on Jan. 26, but the War Department was silent on this point. Other reinforcements for General Hartle's

Continued on Page 8, Column 3

Check of X Cards Begins; Pleasure Riding Is Not Banned

A thorough check of all holders of X gasoline ration cards to determine their right to them was under way in all local rationing boards today, following Office of Price Administration orders for the investigation.

Particular attention is being centered upon those persons who obtained X cards on the ground that they are doctors, nurses, governmental employees, and those engaging in trucking, hauling, delivery or messenger service, Henry Parkman, Jr., State OPA Director, asserted today.

Those who obtained X cards through misrepresentations are subject to prosecution under the provisions establishing a $10,000 fine and 10 years' imprisonment as the maximum penalty for violation of rationing regulations.

The investigation got under way today after Leon Henderson, Federal Price Administrator, announced that holders of B ration cards who are careful in business driving may use their residue gasoline for pleasure driving.

Pleasure Driving

This statement was an apparent setback to other rationing officials who had contended that B card holders could not legally use any of their gasoline for pleasure driving. On the other hand, some rationing officials asserted that the Henderson ruling will make harder the strict administration of the rationing system.

The pleasure driving statement was designed to "clear up misunderstandings which have arisen over this point," Mr. Henderson said.

The Federal official also stated: "If it should become necessary to check up the use to which the unrestricted X card holders make of their cars by spot inspections along highways, such checking will be done by inspectors from OPA regional and State offices."

This statement supported a previous New England official announcement that police would not be used to check up on use of X and B-3 card drivers.

Kenneth B. Backman, New England Regional OPA Director, warned retail gasoline dealers to cancel or detach from ration cards the proper number of units when making gasoline sales. His warning came after reports that some deal-

Continued on Page 2, Column 4

Christianity Gains Despite Nazi Whip

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 19—Persecution of religion throughout Europe is strengthening Christianity, rather than weakening it, and is meeting with the unwavering resistance of Christian followers.

This is the conclusion of British representatives both here and in London who are in close touch with the refugee governments and the repressed peoples of the Continent.

"The Christian Church," they report, "is leading the spiritual revolt in Europe against the cruelty and moral corruption of the Nazi rule.

"Christianity in Europe today is not a feeble thing. It is teaching mankind how to withstand in the evil day and having done all—to stand."

Two-Faced Mask

An analysis of German propaganda broadcasts shows that Nazism is offering itself as both an ardent supporter of Christianity and a complete repudiator of Christianity.

To its South African listeners recently the Berlin Radio described the "new order" as a "Christian community" and designated Hitler personally as "Christianity's champion in Europe."

And to north America the Nazi radio shouted: "National Socialists are, in fact, the only people who practice true Christianity."

But last week the Nazis put on a different record. Perhaps it was a slip; that is, it might have been a slip to blurt out the truth, but this was what it said:

"Luther could only have been a German. To be a German means to be a fighter. A German cannot pray in Latin, he cannot be expected to have the same God as a Negro or a Jew."

Church Heads Resistance

That sort of doctrine, the British report points out, explains why the Christian Church in Europe is at the head and heart of resistance to Nazi paganism.

"That is why," it says, "a Nazi on the Netherlands Radio complained a week ago the Netherlands bishops had forbidden membership in the National Socialist Party with a threat of denial of the sacraments.

"That is why Quisling in Norway rages against Norwegian bishops as political bishops, swindlers, and traitors."

The Far Eastern Bureau of the Axis is getting ready to deal with religion after the Berlin pattern. The plans for a Japanese-dominated coalition of all religions in East Asia emerge from recent Tokio radiocasts.

The announcements indicated that Christianity, Hinduism, Buddhism, Islamism and other faiths would be regimented under the centralized control of an official "Imperial Religious Federation."

September Meeting Set

A Japanese radiocast said: "In order that all religions and religious factions within the greater East Asia co-prosperity sphere may unite as one and co-operate for the establishment of the co-prosperity sphere, the established Imperial Religious Federation held its first directors' meeting.

"At this meeting, three things were decided upon: to hold a religious co-operation conference for the establishment of greater East Asia; to establish an office for a general survey of religions in greater East Asia; and to form a league of East Asia religious correspondents.

"The conference is scheduled to be held for about five days during the latter part of September at Tokyo. Prominent representatives of religious organizations of Japan, Manchukuo, China, Mongolia, French Indo-China, Thailand, Burma, India, Ceylon, the Philippines, Malaya and the islands of the East Indies will be invited."

Russians claim advance toward Kharkov on 60-mile front; China calls for help.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Drawn from dispatches of the Associated Press and other sources

The third and largest detachment of United States troops to reach British shores is disembarking in Northern Ireland.

While many more divisions from America doubtless will have to arrive before the United Nations can hope to launch a full-scale offensive against the 100 or so divisions that the Germans probably could mass against them in the west, yet each successive wave from America to roll into the British Isles has its effect on military values in Europe.

It means that Germany must have more troops mounting guard across the Channel and the North Sea. It means, too, that any plans Hitler may have had for a blitz attack on Ireland, preparatory to invading Britain itself, are thrown more and more out of gear.

Moreover, fresh American arrivals in the rear do not encourage the German forces locked in the grim struggle with the Red Army around Kharkov and Kerch. On the Kerch Peninsula, where the Germans two days ago had said that the battle could be considered at an end, Russian resistance was reported to be increasing with reinforcements landed at Yenikale near the eastern tip of the peninsula. Around Kharkov, the Russians claim to be advancing on a 60-mile front without, however, specifying any places captured. While each side claims to have destroyed at least 400 of the other's tanks, it is clear that the Germans, if they are to control the vital railroad supply lines around Kharkov and the important industrial centers of neighboring Kremenchug, Dniepropetrovsk, and Stalino, will have to throw in more reserves than have been available so far.

Equally uncertain is the state of affairs in the Far East, where the Chinese report the massing of Japanese in northern Honan and the revival of miltary activity in Chekiang Province to the south of Shanghai. Possibly these events may herald a new offensive in China, as Chungking asserts—although the Japanese have their forces spread out over so wide an area that it is difficult to see how they can spare sufficient troops to clean up in China in any foreseeable time.

Russian Front

Red Army troops have driven to a depth of 30 or 40 miles through German lines before Kharkov on a 60-mile front in Marshal Semyon Timoshenko's expanding offensive, a military commentator in London said today. The battle line was estimated to extend a total of 120 miles.

The commentator predicted the Soviet advance would have a considerable effect on German offensive plans, saying there were indications that Nazi troops resting for assault in other areas had been diverted to Kharkov as reserves.

On the Kerch Peninsula, a Reuters dispatch datelined "at the German frontier" said that Russian resistance was reported in an Axis dispatch to have stiffened with the arrival of fresh units at Yenikale, northeast of the City of Kerch, from the Caucasus.

The Germans are throwing into the Kharkov defense every tank available, said a front-line Red Star correspondent, because their infantry "wavers and falls back under our pressure."

Nevertheless, he said, "the number of destroyed German tanks has reached 400 and is growing with each hour.

"At first the German tank units acted with great determination. Once in a sector of 2½ miles the Germans put into action three tank columns, the first of 100 machines, the second about 80, and the third 50.

Tanks Halted

"The tanks in the rear pushed ahead of those which were burning

Continued on Page 3, Column 1

Famous airman and 79 others honored for daring attack on key bases on April 18.

WASHINGTON, May 19 (AP)—"Practically every bomb" which American fliers showered on Japan April 18 appeared to have hit its target, the raid's leader—Brig. Gen. James H. Doolittle—said today, and he numbered among these such vital objectives as the Navy Yard south of Tokyo and an aircraft factory near Nogoya.

The identity of the leader was disclosed today in a White House ceremony at which President Roosevelt personally decorated the flier, already famous as "Jimmy" Doolittle of peacetime speed records, with the Congressional Medal of Honor.

To 79 others in the historic foray went the Distinguished Service Cross.

Doolittle's Story

In the following statement released at the White House, General Doolittle described the historic mission.

The success of the recent air raid on Japan exceeded our most optimistic expectations. Each plane was assigned specific targets and the bombardiers carried out their expert duties with remarkable precision. Since the raid was made in fair weather in the middle of the day and from a very low altitude, no trouble whatever was experienced in finding the exact target designated. Apparently there was no advance warning of the raid, as we experienced little hostile reaction. Not more than 30 Japanese pursuit planes were observed during the flight and these were completely ineffective. Several we know were shot down, possibly more. Incidentally the pilots of these planes seemed somewhat inexperienced, evidently not up to the standard of those encountered in active theaters.

We approached our objectives just over the house-tops but bombed at 1,500 feet. The target for one plane was a portion of the Navy Yard south of Tokyo, in reaching which they had passed over what apparently was a flying school, as there were a number of planes in the air. One salvo made a direct hit on a new cruiser or battleship under construction. They left it in flames.

After releasing our bombs we dived again to the tree-tops and went to the coast at that altitude to avoid antiaircraft fire.

Columns of Smoke

Along the coast line we observed several squadrons of destroyers and some cruisers and battleships. About 25 or 30 miles to sea the rear gunners reported seeing columns of smoke rising thousands of feet in the air.

One of our bombardiers strewed incendiary bombs along a quarter of a mile of aircraft factory near Nogoya. Another illuminated a tank farm. However, flying at such low altitudes made it very difficult to observe the result following the impact of the bombs. We could see the strike, but our field of vision was greatly restricted by the speed of the plane and the low altitude at which we were flying. Even so, one of our party observed a ball game in progress. The players and spectators did not start their run for cover until just as the field passed out of sight.

Pilots, bombardiers and all members of the crew performed their duties with great calmness and remarkable precision. It appeared to us that practically every bomb reached the target for which it was intended. We would like to have tarried and watched the later developments of fire and explosion, but even so we were fortunate to receive a fairly detailed report from the excited Japanese radio broadcasts. It took them several hours to calm down to deception and accusation.

Closely Guarded

The identity of the leader of the air raid remained a closely guarded secret. Just before pinning the congressional medal of honor on Doolittle's breast, President Roosevelt remarked with a grin to reporters that not even a columnist had guessed it.

Besides Gen. George C. Marshall, Chief of Staff of the Army, Lieut. Gen. H. H. Arnold, Chief of the Army Air Service, and President Roosevelt, no one knew about the decoration until a few moments previous. And President Roosevelt said he thought it would be quite a surprise to General Doolittle. Generals Marshall and Arnold

Continued on Page 3, Column 4

Doolittle got air degree from M. I. T.: Page 2.

Bay State C. I. O. Plans Drive Against Isolationists in Fall Elections

Responsibility for Failure In Liquor Control Is Placed

Miss Mary Driscoll, Chairman of the Boston Licensing Board, told members of the Unitarian Temperance Society, in annual meeting at the Charles Street Meeting House this morning, that responsibility for failure in liquor law enforcement lies directly at the feet of "respectable citizens who represent the backbone of the community."

Miss Driscoll charged that while the general public, including temperance organizations and religious groups, deplore the failure in liquor control, they do not follow through or take the necessary step to help bring about their betterment.

There is little understanding among the public of the present laws or the defects in them, and there is practically no effort to correct these errors, she said.

Selfish Motives

Such improvements that have been made in conditions, Miss Driscoll stated, have not been the result of the work of temperance societies or indignant citizens, but of groups representing the liquor interests themselves and motivated by selfish reasons.

As an example, she referred to the law reducing the limit of hard liquor licenses for Boston from 850 to 700 which was brought about by liquor dealers to cut down competition.

As an illustration of alert and watchful citizenship, Miss Driscoll pointed to Hyde Park, where the vigilance of ministers who have taken the trouble to appear before the License Commission to protest issuance of licenses on Sunday has kept that locality free from Sunday drinking establishments.

Challenge

Miss Driscoll challenged Unitarians to tackle the problem. "I feel a complete and careful study should be made of the liquor laws," she said, stressing the importance of public support on the tremendous influence this can have in the right direction.

With today set aside as "Education Day," American Unitarians, now marking their "Anniversary Week" in Boston, engaged in a series of meetings throughout the day, with particular emphasis on the part of the church in strengthening democracy and preparing for peace.

At the annual meeting of the Unitarian Sunday School Society, held in co-operation with the Division of Education, at First Church, this morning, the Rev. Stephen H. Fritchman, Director of the Unitarian Youth Commission, called upon youth leaders to make the church "a center of creative thinking and dynamic inspiration."

"It is our task as leaders of young people in our churches," he said, "to see that we make the church a center of creative thinking, of dynamic inspiration, of cooperative work at matters which count now.

"Our young people must be met where they live—looking for a vocation, seeking a mate, determining a philosophy of values, choosing patterns of progressive citizenship, above all trying to get a job. Finding a religious faith that can weather the crashing of old orders and the building of new ones comes not by isolating religion as a separate phenomenon, but by coming to terms with some of the problems just mentioned and many more, and doing it with unprejudiced minds, stout hearts, and a belief we do not work alone."

The Rev. Robert H. Schachut, Jr., of Providence, R. I., President of the Sunday School Society, presided at the business session of this meeting.

New officers elected were: the Rev. Bradford E. Gale of Salem, President; Dr. Kenneth L. Maclachlan of Melrose, Clerk-Treasurer; Mrs. Hester D. Haseltine of Dorchester; the Rev. Dr. Schacht, Jr., and Mrs. Fritz H. Schaefer, of Indianapolis, Ind., Directors.

Miss Frances W. Wood, Field Secretary, reported that 1,235 teachers attended nine institutes last summer.

Mrs. Elizabeth H. Frederick, Director of Adult Education and Social Relations, spoke on the work which Unitarian churches are doing through study and discussion classes to promote an understanding of world problems.

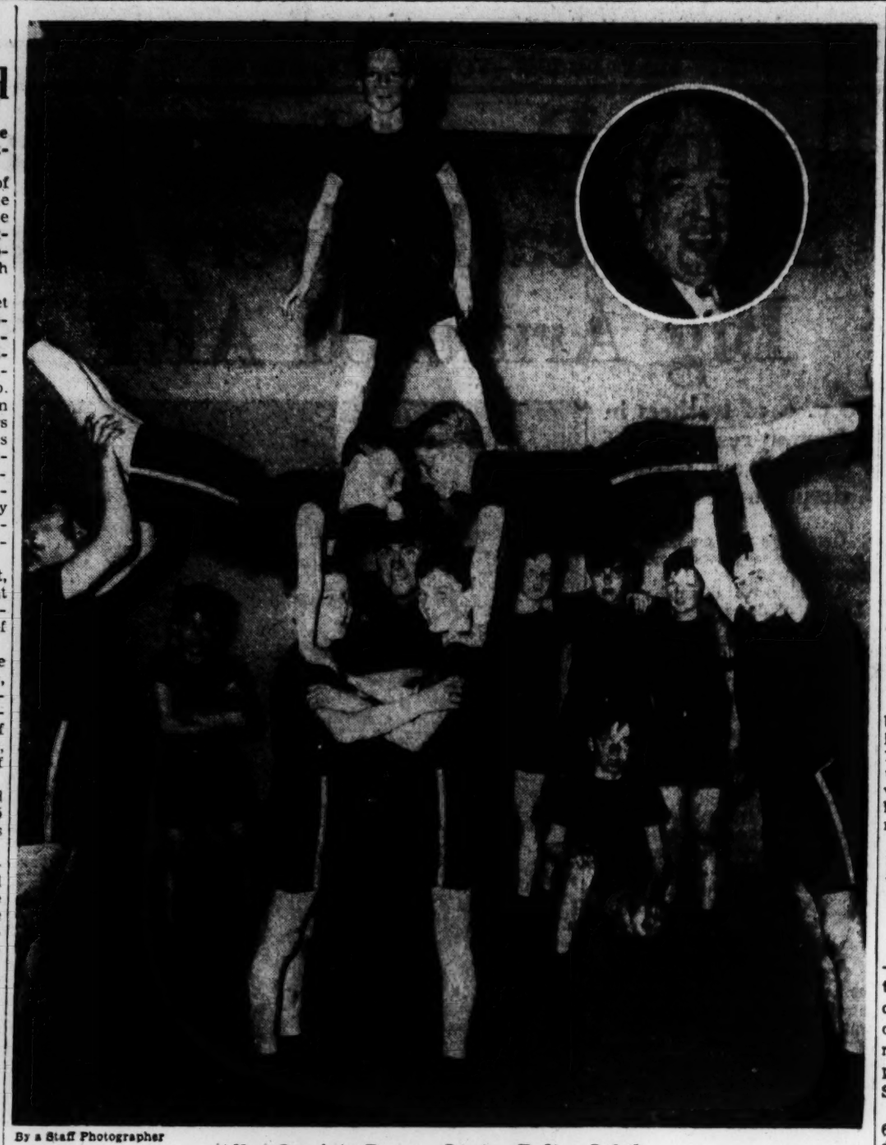
Mrs. Sophia L. Fahs of New York City, Editor of Children's Materials of the Division of Education, and the Rev. Ernest W. Kuebler, Director of the Division of Education, were other speakers of the morning.

Children Need Program

Dr. Kuebler declared that "children and youth as never before need an inspiring and challenging church program."

The Annual Meeting of the Unitarian Temperance Society was held in the Charles Street Meeting House, with Mrs. William H. Brown of Boston, President, presiding. The chief speaker was Miss Mary Driscoll, Chairman of the Boston Licensing Board, who spoke on "Present Problems of Liquor Control."

Meetings will continue through Anniversary Week, ending with final sessions on Friday morning.



By a Staff Photographer

Allez Oop! At Boston Junior Police Jubilee

Among the many novelty numbers presented at the annual jubilee of the Boston Junior Police Corps at the Boston Garden last night was an exhibition of tumbling by these members of Division 6, under the direction of Officer Timothy Linehan, shown in the group. The Corps was organized by Police Commissioner Joseph Timilty, shown in inset.

Doolittle Got Air Degree From M. I. T.

Brig. Gen. James H. Doolittle, who was awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor today by President Roosevelt for leading the air raid over Tokyo several weeks ago, is disclosed as a father who regretted that he forgot to return the salute of his flying son, James H., Jr., who is in training as an aviation cadet in the southeastern United States, when he visited him.

General Doolittle, winner of the Harmon Trophy in 1930 for doing the most to make the air safe, who in 1942 is a leader in making it extremely unsafe—for the Japanese—received his aeronautical education at Massachusetts Institute of Techonology.

According to M. I. T. records, General Doolittle was the fourth Institute man to get a doctor's degree in aeronautical engineering. In 1924 he was appointed a Fellow of the Institute and the same year was given his master's degree followed by his doctorate.

General Doolittle's flying career began during World War I. He was in the Flying Corps from 1917 to 1930. During this period he set the world's seaplane speed record when he reached 235.936 miles an hour piloting a Schneider Cup racer.

Daily Deliveries Of Milk Protested

HARTFORD, Conn., May 19 (AP)—Donald O. Hammerberg, Connecticut Milk Administrator, reserved decision after a hearing yesterday on a petition that he declare daily milk delivery to be an unfair trade practice under provisions of the State Milk Control Act.

For the past several weeks about 65 per cent of Connecticut's milk dealers have been making deliveries every other day in order to conserve tires, gasoline and vehicles.

Lyman E. Hall, President of the Connecticut Milk Producers Association and chief spokesman among 50 witnesses urging such an order, told the administrator that if daily deliveries were not prohibited those dealers "already co-operating with the Government" would have to revert to daily delivery "in order to remain in business."

2 Men Indicted In Draft Evasion

Two men charged with alleged failure to report to their local draft boards were named in indictments returned yesterday to Judge Charles E. Wyzanski by the Grand Jury in Federal Court.

William Roland White of Leicester was charged with alleged failure to report to the draft board at Spencer, Mass., for induction into the armed forces of the United States. Stephen Walter Opielowski of Belchertown, Mass., was charged with alleged failure to report for assignment to work of national importance, as required by a notice mailed to him by the draft board.

Union Labor Group to Take Active Role in Congress Race

Isolationism will be made a badge of labor antagonism at the coming Congressional elections by the first State-wide political conference of its kind that the Congress of Industrial Organizations has held in Massachusetts, it is announced.

The conference, next month, will promote a C. I. O. campaign for candidates in favor of the President's policies and for winning the war, and for those with pro-labor records.

Direct handling of its political interests by the C. I. O. in Massachusetts carries a change in policy. Originally and up to a short time ago, the C. I. O. worked politically through Labor's Non-Partisan League.

Lately, however, the league has practically ceased to function in this State.

Fading of the League is attributed chiefly to the isolationism of John L. Lewis.

The League was set up several presidential campaigns ago by Mr. Lewis, then head of the C. I. O., and Sidney Hillman, then next in command. It was designed as the C. I. O.'s political wing.

Mr. Lewis was its chairman, and when he relinquished the presidency he retained the leadership of the League, so that its career remained bound up with him.

But as Mr. Lewis' war attitude and his break with Mr. Hillman and Philip Murray, the present head of the C. I. O., developed, sentiment in the C. I. O. in Massachusetts began to turn against Mr. Lewis. The strongest elements in the League here were the Amalgamated Clothing Workers' Union and the Textile Workers, both close to Mr. Hillman.

The new C. I. O. tactics on political action and isolationism had their first showing in the December election in the North Shore Congressional district in which Thomas Lane of Lawrence was elected. The C. I. O. held a conference there, and worked vigorously for Mr. Lane because of his backing of President Roosevelt's policies.

AFTO Union Loses Appeal In Fall River Textile Strike

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FALL RIVER, Mass., May 19—The National Labor Relations Board has denied the motion of the American Federation of Textiles Operatives to reconsider the Board's decision covering the Fall River cotton mills, it was reported here today.

This is the third time the NLRB has ruled to the same effect. Its reiterated position means that the AFTO, consisting of textile craftsmen in the mills, has lost the strike of several months ago, which at the moment was the biggest in the country.

Craft unions of the type comprising the AFTO are ruled out as proper bargaining units in the Fall River mills by the Board's decision.

The rival Textile Workers' Union of the Congress of Industrial Organizations is confirmed as sole bargaining agency in the half dozen or so local mills where it had won elections.

The C. I. O. has petitioned for another election in the Howard Arthur Mills. If the big industrial union keeps on winning elections here, the independent craft group is threatened with elimination as a bargaining agency in Fall River mills. The craftsmen struck in the hope of preserving their identity as an organization.

Announcement of the Board's ruling was made here by the C. I. O. union.

Church Folk Hear Dr. Jones

Speaking before this morning's session of the 143d annual meeting of the Massachusetts Congregational Conference and Missionary Society, Dr. Rufus M. Jones, Professor Emeritus of Haverford College and prominent Quaker leader, said that "what concerns us most at the present hour is the moral and spiritual preparation of America for the tasks which confront us now and which will urgently confront us when peace is being made."

Meeting at the Second Church in West Newton, delegates from 600 churches of the State heard Dr. Jones describe man as "a great amphibian, able to live in either one of two worlds—the spiritual world and the physical world."

"Whatever happens to our world," he continued, "we must keep the Christian Church at its spiritual mission. And, if we are to rebuild our broken world on right lines, we Christians must get together and work together."

The Rev. Dr. Walter W. Van Kirk of the Federal Council of Churches will address the Conference at a supper in the Central Church, Newtonville, tonight. His subject will be "The Church in a World at War."

The election of Conference officers and committees will be held tomorrow morning.

Sugar Ruling: Take Yours To Lodge Supper

When you go to a church or lodge supper you must bring your own sugar—or go without sweetening with your meal.

This is a new ruling handed down by the Federal Office of Price Administration and announced today by Henry Parkman, Jr., State OPA Director.

Only if the church or lodge serves four or more meals a week is the organization allowed a sugar purchase certificate allowing it to obtain its own supply, he said.

Therefore, a tiny sack of sugar will be an important piece of equipment from now on when attending church or lodge suppers.

At the same time Mr. Parkman issued a new OPA ruling allowthe individual sugar consumers to leave their sugar ration books with grocers. This order was issued so that grocers may have ration books on hand from which to detach stamps when making sugar deliveries to homes.

Mr. Parkman advised consumers to obtain written receipts from grocers when leaving their ration books.

Now consumers are purchasing sugar on Stamp No. 2 in the War Ration Book. This stamp is valid through May 31. Stamp No. 1, which was valid from May 5 through May 16, is now no good and may be destroyed by the ration bookholder, Mr Parkman added.

Check on X Cards Begins; Pleasure Riding Is Not Banned

Continued from Page 1

ers were cancelling too few stamps or no stamps at all.

He urged the public to report to New England, State or local offices any violations of rationing regulations. Particularly he asked for reporting of persons illegally possessing X cards so that thorough investigation may be made.

Mr. Parkman said that questionnaires to be completed by X card holders in the local board checkups are being supplied to the boards today. These questionnaires will be sent to all X card holders.

Here are the five questions X-card holders must answer:

1. For what purpose do you use your car?
2. What percentage of the use is for the above purpose?
3. What percentage was the car used for that purpose from Jan. 1 to April 1?
4. From April 1 to May 1, May 1 to May 7?
5. From May 12 to date?

This will provide information to supplement any already in the hands of the local boards. Questionable cases will result in the X card holder being invited before the local board for close questioning.

Price control must succeed if we are to win this war, Mr. Parkman told members of the Advertising Club of Boston today at the Copley-Plaza.

Mr. Parkman headed a group of Federal and State rationing and price administration officials at the luncheon. He said that uncontrolled prices would cost the nation more in higher prices for war materials than the entire cost of World War number one.

Today the Boston Rationing Board was swamped with applications for supplementary gasoline allotments. The rush, Mr. Parkman believes, is the result of the false report that applications for supplementary quotas must be filed within five days. Instead, applications for additional supplies may be filed at any time. The local board, however, must act on the application within five days after it is received.

Although some sources have stated that New England's gasoline situation will improve after July 1, Clyde G. Morrill, Executive Secretary of the Independent Oil Men's Association of New England, today asserted "there are no prospects whatever for more gasoline supplies for New England during the summer."

At the same time Mr. Morrill revealed that a survey now being completed proves that sufficient light and heavy fuel oils can be transported by rail into New England to maintain industry and to keep homes warm next winter.

In the meantime, the present rationing system is under critical fire from the Eastern Gasoline Dealers' Conference.

Frederick H. Moore, executive Secretary of the Retail Gasoline Dealers' Association of Massachusetts, who attended the New York conference, announced that the dealers called for "dealer rationing" as the exclusive method.

In a conference resolution it was stated "that dealer rationing for the two months since March 19 has worked fairly and adequately, that there have been no complaints from any source concerning its operation, that OPA has itself conceded that the success of rationing is dependent entirely upon the retailer, and that dealer rationing offers the only fair method of rationing and should be continued as the exclusive method."

The conference asserted "the present plan of card rationing is thoroughly unsound and has already led to wholesale charges of cheating on the part of the motoring public. It will result in economic pressure by the customer on the gasoline retailer to evade its provisions, and will not secure an equitable distribution of gasoline to the motoring public."

The dealers also demanded nation-wide gasoline rationing to equalize the burden. They urged use of all possible facilities to carry gasoline to the eastern seaboard.

Mannos Tells of Payments Made on Contract by Beal

In testimony connecting John W. Beal, Hanover architect and former Massachusetts Commissioner of Public Works, with charges of bribery and conspiracy in a $2,000,000 Cambridge Municipal building program, Paul Mannos, former campaign manager for Cambridge's former Mayor, John W. Lyons, was interrogated on the witness stand in the Middlesex Superior Court today by District Attorney Robert F. Bradford.

The hearing, before Judge Vincent Brogna, involved the case of Mr. Beal, his brother Horatio, and Anthony F. Spinelli, Milton contractor, who are charged with bribery and conspiracy in connection with the building of the Cambridge Tuberculosis Hospital.

Mr. Mannos testified that Mr. Spinelli had approached him about the possibility of securing the services of Mr. Beal as architect, hinting that if such contracts were awarded "he would be taken care of."

He stated that, after meeting Mr. Beal, arrangements were made for a return of one-third of the contract money for his aid in securing the contract. Mr. Mannos testified that he interceded with Mayor Lyons, who is now serving a prison sentence for conspiracy and bribery, and obtained the contract for Mr. Beal.

He also testified that Mr. Beal gave him various sums of money from time to time as payments were made on the contract and that he in turn gave the money over to the Mayor or to Mr. Spinelli to whom he owed money.

Testifying that at times such payments were irregular and often behind schedule, he said he had finally entrusted collection of the money to Contractor Spinelli. This arrangement, he added, had been made with the full knowledge of Mayor Lyons.

In his early testimony, Mr. Mannos told of his business and social relations with Mr. Spinelli, leading up to Mr. Spinelli contributing substantial sums to the Lyons campaign fund. District Attorney Bradford said he would later show that in return for the warding of contracts to the architectural firm that the Beal Company would make certain concessions to the Mayor.

The former Public Works head is named in 12 counts as having given or offered gratuities to former Mayor Lyons.

Business Dimout Rules Given

Dimout regulations have been codified for stores, restaurants, and commercial establishments within the three-mile dimout belt and in all so-called "anti-sky glow areas," the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety announced today.

Included in the regulations, released by Maj. Gen. Daniel Needham, Director of the Protection Division of the Committee, are these directions: Display windows not visible from the sea must be dimmed down until the reflected light doesn't exceed two candlepower; windows must be so protected that no direct light will strike the sidewalk at any point three feet away; the floor and background of store windows must be kept dark; awnings, when available, should be lowered when window lights are on; theater entrance coverings must be made of opaque glass.

Portland Dims

PORTLAND, Maine, May 19 (AP)—Painting out of the top of every ornamental street light was ordered today by City Manager James E. Barlow who said Army officials had complained that the sky-glow was still in evidence here.

Mr. Barlow said also that Army officials had advised him South Portland's two large shipyards had acted to reduce the glow from their myriad lights.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

FAIR SHOWERS WARM COOLER
TONIGHT

Boston and Vicinity: Continued moderate temperature tonight with possibility of light showers late tonight. Gentle winds.

Southwestern Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Vermont, Connecticut, Rhode Island: Light showers tonight. Continued moderate temperature.

Eastport to Block Island: No small craft or storm warnings have been issued.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday, 3:08 p. m.; height 8.5 feet. Wednesday, 3:14 a. m.; height 9.2 feet. Light all vehicles Tuesday by 8:32 p. m.

Businessmen Told to Prepare Now for Postwar Leadership

Civilization looks to businessmen for postwar leadership when eternal vigilance—the price of liberty— will be needed as much as during the conflict, William T. Jackson, Vice President of the United Fruit Company, declared today at the 33rd annual meeting of the Boston Chamber of Commerce.

Warning that communism or state socialism with all its evils of government in business will develop after the war unless business carries the load of postwar restoration and leadership, Mr. Jackson said that "we must be ready with jobs when the boys come home. We can't let them down."

Merchant fleets that have been temporarily lost to private ownership are being utilized 100 per cent for the successful prosecution of the war and that includes fleets owned by New England interests, he said.

The United Fruit fleet is serving both the American and the British Governments and 18 of its vessels have been lost by war action, Mr. Jackson declared.

Henry J. Nichols, President of the Chamber, outlined the accomplishments of the Chamber and its objectives under war conditions.

Nine busines men were elected Directors of the Chamber today at the annual meeting.

Candidates for the board of directors as nominated by the Chamber committee were unopposed, eight being chosen for a three-year term and one for a single year.

Those elected for three years were: Thomas P. Beal of the Second National Bank of Boston; Jay R. Benton, Boston Mutual Life Insurance Company; Durham Jones, Hallowell, Jones & Donald, wool; Irwin L. Moore, New England Power Association; Henry Penn, Penn the Florist; William M. Rand, Monsanto Chemical Company, Merrimac Division; Charles T. Reardon, Metropolitan Coal Company, and Glenwood J. Sherrard, the Parker House.

Elected for the one-year term was H. Ainsley Higman of United Air Lines.

Good Word for 50-Hour Week

Man's belief that he has become a physical scientist has practically destroyed his gods, Dr. James K. Hall of Richmond, Va., President of the American Psychiatric Association, told its annual convention here today.

Dr. Arthur H. Ruggles of Providence, R. I., president-elect, put in a good word yesterday for the 50-hour week. "As far as I know there is no scientific evidence to show that a 40-hour week is better for mental health than a 50-hour week," Dr. Ruggles said. "Yet for the past decade we have heard almost nothing about the dignity and value of a long week's work."

Dr. Ruggles declared that he had not seen a case of mental breakdown caused by over-work or over-study in the past 30 years. Where such trouble had occurred, he attributed it to combining hard work with too much alcohol, too little sleep, insufficient diet, unwholesome working conditions, and especially worry about work.

Hoarded Gas Blamed

STRATFORD, Conn., May 19 (AP)—Hoarded gasoline, stowed away beneath the front porch, was blamed by Fire Chief Allen D. Judson today for a fire which caused about $5,000 damage to a three-family dwelling here.

The gasoline exploded last night, demolishing the porch and setting the front of the building ablaze, the chief said. A 50-gallon oil drum and two five-gallon gasoline cans were found under the charred porch, he said.

Wage Disputes Head for NWLB

Continued from Page 1

000. The company points out this plant has been in the red for years except for the last year. The union, which is the Steel Workers Organizing Committee of the C. I. O., says the company's pay is low for South Boston. Business is all war work.

Lever Bros. a year ago put up to the plant workers the choice of a 40 or a 35-hour week. The union decided on 35 hours, because the 40-hour week would have caused the layoff of several hundred. The rate of pay was the same for 35 or 40.

Meanwhile living costs have gone up and the union now asks a raise. The company is willing to go to 40 hours, which would mean a raise for those working, but would still also mean layoffs, and the union sticks to the 35. The company says its hourly rate of 82 cents for the lowest paid is very high for this district. The union, which is a federal labor union of the American Federation of Labor, says it is not high for some other Lever plants.

Pay Rise Sought

Work on arbitrating a 12 per cent raise asked by organized milk wagon drivers of Greater Boston was taken up again today by the Massachusetts Board of Conciliation and Arbitration.

Employees involved total 1,200, Brig. Gen. Charles H. Cole, chairman of the Board, reported.

The Milk Wagon Drivers' Union of the American Federation of Labor declares that the cost of living has gone up 12 per cent during the past year, and seeks an increase in pay to correspond.

Women Get Jobs As Bus Drivers

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., May 19 (AP)—Portsmouth has added two woman bus drivers to its growing list of public chauffeurs.

Mrs. Annie I. Johnson of Kittery, Maine, mother of two children, and Miss Georgie Ruth Smart of West Rye, who used to operate eight-wheel semi-trailers, have been engaged by a bus company operating busses to the Navy Yard.

Two other women are engaged by a cleaning company and a taxi company, respectively, and the bus company manager says that if more of his men are drafted he will engage more women.

Rationless Gas

AUGUSTA, Maine, May 19 (AP)—Col. Francis H. Farnum, Maine Civilian Defense Director, said yesterday that State rationing headquarters had sanctioned a plan permitting certain civilian defense workers to obtain gasoline without rationing cards.

"Those who are engaged in mobilization drills and test blackouts," Colonel Farnum explained, "can get gasoline without cards. Our municipal chairmen have been instructed to put their indorsement on the identification cards of such workers."

Persons enrolled as observers at posts of the air warning service may obtain additional gasoline to operate their cars from home to the posts, Colonel Farnum said.

[A similar plan is under consideration in Massachusetts.]

Events Around Greater Boston

Tonight

Free public lectures on Christian Science by Lucia C. Coulson, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Somerville, in the church auditorium, 148 Broadway Street, Somerville, at 8 p. m.

Wednesday

"Early Italian Paintings" will be the topic of a forenoon discussion by Miss Maginnis at the Museum of Fine Arts. The public is welcome to attend at 11 a. m. Flower show of the Women's City Club. A large display of spring flowers has been arranged, and awards will be made to exhibitors showing originality in display and architectural harmony. The hours for the two-day show are: 12 noon to 8 p. m. Wednesday, and from 12 to 6 p. m. Thursday. The public is invited to attend with a slight admission charge.

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Radio Timetable: Page 5

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Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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Probation and Social Welfare Scanned at Louisiana Forum

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW ORLEANS, La.—Increased emphasis should be placed on probation work because of the wartime problems of crime and delinquency, and because the future peace probably will have still greater repercussions from readjustment, according to the men and women who took part in the thirty-sixth annual conference of the National Probation Association. The meetings stressed the need for more well-trained probation officers, and underscored the need for Negro probation officers and a fairer application of probation principles to Negroes in the South.

The probation movement is strengthened in this, its 101st year, by the preparation of a law establishing adult probation in Louisiana, for submission to the Legislature, now in session. Sponsored by Gov. Sam H. Jones and the State Department of Public Welfare, the law is almost certain to pass, according to Charles L. Chute, New York, Secretary of the Association.

While the law may not be as broad as some might wish, he said, it at least carries acceptance of the principle by the State of Louisiana, and amendments and enlargements can be expected later.

Reports on Delinquency

If the law passes, there will be only five States without adult probation—Mississippi, Texas, New Mexico, North Dakota, and Nevada. Louisiana's acceptance of the principle is expected to make its adoption by Texas and Mississippi, neighbor States, easier.

Miss Marjorie Fry, J. P., of London, reported that juvenile delinquency increased 41 per cent in England during the first year of the war; but that the incidence had been impressively reduced by the social measures undertaken.

Socialized Justice

Karl Holden, chief probation officer in Los Angeles, Calif., reported a 17 per cent increase in juvenile delinquency, which he ascribed to the 100,000 population increase of Los Angeles, because of war industries, during the past year. To meet the readjustment situation resulting from transplanting of families, slackening of parental control when mothers join husbands on the production line, and interruption of school, increased social work must be undertaken, in the belief of the conference.

The importance of probation work in modern society was emphasized by such figures as 80 per cent of the adults and 85 per cent of the juveniles who were admitted to probation, rehabilitated in their social attitudes and saved from the crime to which their first offenses, serious or trivial, pointed them and in which they might have been hardened by jail sentences.

The modern conception is that the "punishment should fit the criminal instead of the crime," said Dr. Roscoe Pound of Harvard University, and President of the National Probation Association, who discussed "socialized punitive justice." Highly trained probation officers and many of them are needed to choose the good material from the bad in the drift that is caught by the courts.

A warning that wartime delinquency may be especially heavy among Negro youth, was sounded by Walter R. Chivers of the faculty of Morehouse College, Atlanta, Ga. Negro youth that has stepped beyond the law suffers large injustices, he said, principally "because of the attitude prevailing among many juvenile court officials."

The congress lasted a week, May 7-15. For half the time, it was consolidated with the National Conference of Social Work. There were about 200 registered delegates, leading probation officers, parole officers and judges of juvenile courts in 26 States.

Jews' Resolve Seeks Major Peace Part

CHICAGO, May 19 (AP)—A request that accredited representatives of the Jewish people be permitted to participate at the coming peace table in all matters affecting Jewish interests was made yesterday in a resolution adopted by the war emergency session of the American Jewish Congress.

The resolution, offered by Louis Lipsky of New York, urged that the United Nations recognize the international status of the Jewish people as established in the Covenant of Versailles.

Establishment of a Jewish Commonwealth in Palestine and immediate organization there of a military force of Jews to fight under their own flag in the United Nations armies in the Near East also were proposed in the resolution.

In the discussions preliminary to peace, it was urged that "the equal rights of Jews in the broadest expression of that term, including their political, economic, cultural and religious rights, shall be accepted as preliminary to the consideration of the Jewish status in the new world to be established after the victory has been won."

Baptists Name Dr. Neff

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, May 19 (AP)—Pat M. Neff, President of Baylor University, Waco, Texas, was elected President of the Southern Baptist Convention yesterday. Dr. Neff is a former prosecutor and Governor of Texas whose life has been so devoted to advocacy of temperance that he claims never to have tasted alcohol, tobacco, coffee or tea. He was once labelled by the late William Jennings Bryan as the South's "best bet" for the White House.

Raymond B. Stevens

WASHINGTON, May 19 (AP)—Raymond B. Stevens, who passed on at Indianapolis, May 17, was Chairman of the United States Tariff Commission.

Mr. Stevens, head of the commission since 1937, was appointed a member in 1935 when he returned to the United States after serving as adviser on foreign affairs to the Royal Siamese Government for 10 years. He was born in Binghamton, N. Y., but lived for a number of years in New Hampshire.

President Wilson appointed Mr. Stevens to the United States Shipping Board in March, 1917, and he served as Vice-Chairman until his resignation in the early summer of 1920. Previously he had been for two years special counsel to the Federal Trade Commission.

Mr. Stevens had served four terms in the Lower House of the New Hampshire Legislature, and also had been a member of the House of Representatives in Washington, 1913-15.

Airplane Production by the Acre

Boeing; Beechcraft

Aiding United Nations to Win Balance of Power in Air

Above: In this Boeing AT-15 Crewtrainer for the Army Air Corps, integrated training is provided for pilots, co-pilots, bombardiers, navigators, and gun crews. Just released to the Army by Boeing through one of its Kansas plants, this plane is one of many going into super-mass production to speed the Allied Nations toward victory. Below: Rolling off the assembly line almost like automobiles, airplanes for the Army Air Corps are already covering acres of plant space, as in this final assembly room somewhere in Kansas. These are advanced training ships, photographed at night. Soon the converted automobile industry expects to be exceeding all previous records in this type of mass production.

Auto Industry Nears Goal In Shift From Cars to Planes

How the Battle of Production is progressing in United States factories that constantly set records of achievement can now be told. In the following article from a tour sponsored by the National Association of Manufacturers, Mr. Harrison describes some of the industrial efforts hitherto hidden behind walls of military secrecy.

By Joseph G. Harrison

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

KANSAS CITY, Kan., May 19—Although the automobile industry's huge aircraft program has done a magnificent job in turning out airplane engines and guns, it still has not produced one single complete flying unit for the fighting forces, but is on the verge of large-scale production beyond anything yet known.

Authority for this report on 16 months of effort by the converted car industry is J. H. Kindelberger, President of the North American Aviation Corporation.

Blaming the situation on the car industry's persistent failure to understand that automobile manufacturing methods could not be shifted bodily to the building of planes, Mr. Kindelberger told us that so far the automobile plants have done no more than put together some of the component plane parts sent them by the aircraft industry. Final assembly of the finished plane is still being done only in the regular airplane factories.

Outlook Is Bright

Lest this situation sound worse than it really is, however, Mr. Kindelberger emphasized that the plane manufacturers had expected it, that the automobile plants would soon begin mass production and that the outlook for turning out a stupendous volume of highest quality warplanes during the coming months is very bright.

Furthermore, the North American President outlined a program of co-operation within the aircraft industry which will be of the utmost importance in the present titanic struggle for aerial supremacy.

Laying aside the bitter rivalry and competition which has been characteristic of the industry, the eight aircraft concerns on the Pacific Coast within the last two months have formed an Aircraft War Production Council whose purpose is to pool individual skill and resources in an effort to speed production and research.

The Council is an outgrowth of the co-operation which has been developing within the industry since the start of the national crisis and has already had important results.

Share Fruits of Research

The findings of one company are instantly made available not only to the other seven members of the Council but also to all plane manufacturers throughout the country and to the War Production Board. Instead of the Pacific Coast companies duplicating each other's efforts, the research facilities of all are placed at the disposal of that company which is best fitted to solve any problem at hand.

Another extremely important recent development is the discovery of a new steel alloy which takes only two per cent critical metal and which has double the strength of body steel. Of low carbon content it was developed by the steel industry at the specific request of North American, and will replace 1,300 pounds of aluminum in each North American trainer plane.

This steel is being made available to all defense industries and is expected to be of significant value within another year.

Materials Are Pooled

West Coast plane manufacturers have also established what might be called a materials pool. If one company's production is threatened by an impending shortage, the other companies turn to and help it out on a share-and-share-alike basis. This has resulted in a better rounded output than would have been possible otherwise.

The gigantic North American plant which we visited in the Kansas City area today has just entered the stage of substantial production. Like a number of other two and four-engine bomber plants now built or building, this factory is receiving pre-fabricated parts from the automobile industry and from its own plant on the West Coast. These parts are assembled here.

Mass Production Near

Known as the B-25 Mitchell bomber, after the well-known airpower advocate, Gen. Billy Mitchell, this twin-engined bomber is one of the hardest and best working aerial battlers roaring up off Allied airfields. A B-25 bomber was the first American Army bomber known to have destroyed a submarine, company officials say.

It was also, according to the Japanese, B-25s which conducted the destructive raid upon Tokyo.

Although the first ground was broken only in March, 1941, this plant has already been in production for nearly six months. In a plant of this size, however, it takes some months for supplies to accumulate, for workmen to be trained and for an even system of production to be established. Consequently, it is only now that heavy production is in the immediate offing.

Discussing some of the necessary woes of a plane manufacturer, Mr. Kindelberger told us that "after we thought we had frozen the B-25's design about a year ago, we received 15,000 design changes and 4,000 new drawings."

Then in reference to the Japanese claim, Mr. Kindelberger said that "if it hadn't been for these changes, the B-25 would have dropped into the sea this side of Tokyo."

Indicative of the rate of growth of the American aviation industry is the fact that between 1936 and 1942 the number of North American employees in all plants increased 500 times. What is more, the company expects to triple its present number of workers by the time peak production is reached.

In addition to the B-25, North American is today turning out a new fighter plane known as the Mustang for the Royal Air Force and the P-51 Mustang for the United States Army Air Forces.

In a new plant somewhere in Texas, which is already in quantity production, North American is turning out the AT-6 advanced trainer for the Army, the SNJ trainer for the Navy and the Harvard trainer for the RAF, thus North American is the only American airplane company which is manufacturing all three types of war planes.

Trade Barriers Coming Down?

WASHINGTON, May 19 (AP)—Secretary of Commerce Jesse Jones announced today that committees of Federal officials and State Governors will meet here tomorrow to seek "specific solutions" to state and local trade barriers "which hamper the war effort."

Mr. Jones said the meeting was suggested by President Roosevelt as an outgrowth of the recent conference here of state officials to discuss the nature of these problems.

The governors will be represented by the executive committee of the Governors' conference, while the Federal Government will be represented by the heads of the Commerce, Treasury and Justice Departments, Chairman Donald Nelson of the WPB, Price Administrator Leon Henderson, Transportation Director Joseph B. Eastman, Chairman Paul V. McNutt of the War Manpower Commission, and representatives of the Army and Navy.

Mr. Jones made public a letter from President Roosevelt saying, in part:

"As you know, divergent state laws and regulations are impeding many phases of the war effort. Those impediments to full production were discussed at your conference last week (May 5-7) between representatives of the State Governments and Federal war agencies. Specific solutions must be developed.

"The Council of State Governments has suggested that I appoint a committee from the war agencies to meet with the executive committee of the Governmors Conference and formulate these solutions."

Mr. Jones added that at the recent meeting Gov. Julius P. Heil of Wisconsin, one of eight governors who attended, noted that few of the State delegates had any auhority to do anything about the problems being discussed and suggested that the govenors be called to take definite action.

Boycott Threat Minimized By Response to Join WAACs

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 19—Wide response from women seeking to join the WAAC's today overshadowed threats of a Roman Catholic boycott of the Army's first women's auxiliary.

Mrs. Oveta Culp Hobby, director of the WAAC's, refused to be disturbed by a campaign launched by Bishop James E. Cassidy, of Fall River, Mass., against the WAAC's as disruptive of the home. War Department officials have continually maintained that the Women's Auxiliary is necessary to relieve men for combatant jobs and to perform such services as telephone operating, generally done better by women than by men.

The Cassidy outburst was looked upon here as a reverberation of Roman Catholic opposition that sought to block the WAAC bill when it was before the Senate.

Advice to Roman Catholic women not to join the Auxiliary cannot be classed as treason because the WAAC is a purely voluntary organization, it was said at Mrs. Hobby's office.

Evidence that the Roman Catholic church is not entirely united in its opposition to women joining up with the armed services is seen in the fact that Senator David I. Walsh (D) of Massachusetts, is now sponsoring a bill in the Senate to set up a Women's Auxiliary Naval Reserve.

The Walsh bill, which differs from a companion bill passed by the House, would limit women sailors to shore duty and would provide that the highest ranking officer would be a lieutenant commander. The Women's Naval Reserve, under the Walsh bill, would differ from the WAACs in that the WAACs will serve as an auxiliary with the Army. The Navy wants women to serve as an integral part of its organization.

The Navy is anxious to hurry its bill through the Senate so the Army will not get too much of an edge on it in recruiting.

Reports from various parts of the country indicate that the Army will have no trouble in recruiting WAACs. Applications will be taken shortly at local Army recruiting headquarters for officer candidates who are to begin training July 15 at Fort Des Moines, Iowa.

Applications will be particularly sought from women who have served in executive positions or have been leaders of women in civilian life.

'X-Ray' Publisher Says Paper, If Seditious, 'He Didn't Know'

WASHINGTON, May 19 (AP)—Court Asher, Muncie, Ind., told a Post Office Department Hearing Board that if the statements printed in his weekly newspaper "The X-Ray" were seditious "I didn't know it."

Mr. Asher appeared without counsel before three Assistant Postmasters General to defend the right of his publication to continue to use the mails.

Postmaster General Frank C. Walker ordered the hearing May 2 to determine whether the second-class mailing privilege should be suspended or revoked on the ground that the paper carried statements in violation of the so-called sedition clause of the 1917 Espionage Act.

Mr. Asher, slender, tanned middle westerner, told the Board at the outset of the hearing that all of the articles complained against "were taken from the Congressional Record or large metropolitan newspapers."

He added that "maybe they were couched in a little bit different language, and maybe they had a little bit different heads," and then went on to say that he had no possible connection with the Axis, and that the information which went into his paper was culled from other publications and from broadcasts.

"If what I have printed was sedition," Mr. Asher said, "some of the statements I have heard over the air must be traitorism."

Referring to a statement in a letter from Attorney General Francis Biddle to the Postmaster General that "The X-Ray" circulated in more than 15 States, Mr. Asher said that "this is just a small, little country sheet, and there practically isn't 60 papers going out of the State."

"The statements I have published," he said at one point, "I believe to be legitimate news. If they're seditious, I don't know it."

In recommending a proceeding to ban "The X-Ray" from the mails, the Attorney General told Mr. Walker that "this publication has engaged over a period of time in a sustained and systematic attack upon certain of our activities directly related to the war effort, as well as upon public morale generally.

"Furthermore, a parallelism has existed between material contained in 'The X-Ray' since Dec. 7, 1941, and certain of the major themes broadcast by enemies of this nation during the same period."

This is the third hearing involving the mailing rights of allegedly seditious publications in recent weeks. In the previous cases, the publishers of "Social Justice," a weekly magazine published at Royal Oak, Mich., and the "Philadelphia Herold," a German language weekly, abandoned their rights and discontinued publishing.

More Speed Asked In Munition Shipping

WASHINGTON, May 19 (AP)—The Chief of the Army's Services of Supply called on American transportation engineers last night to devise ways to speed American munitions to the fighting fronts.

Lieut. Gen. Brehon B. Somervell told men from 16 engineering societies that it was an unhappy fact that "transport afloat and ashore is our greatest bottleneck."

"Our tank factories and our plane factories are turning out machines in numbers that would astound and dismay the dictators," General Somervell advised. "Our task is to get them where they are needed by the shortest route in the shortest possible time."

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Women's Activities in Boston and New England—Their Clubs and Organizations

Dr. Haile Talks To Clubwomen In Convention

By Jessie Ash Arndt
New England Woman's Club Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

SWAMPSCOTT, Mass.—Dr. C. Pennington Haile told some 2,000 clubwomen attending the second day's session of the convention of the Massachusetts Federation of Women's Clubs, at the New Ocean House, this morning, that one of the most useful things they could do toward saving the peace—which will be America's great task after the war—would be to urge, as strongly as they can, that radio stations broadcasting to conquered countries of Europe address the women.

"Messages," he said, "from women here, in their own language to women abroad, will tap a reservoir of activity and support which has not so far been touched."

He declared that the winning of the war being only the prerequisite for a hand in saving the peace, the real job will be threefold: to keep order; to provide opportunity and thus gain confidence; and to carry on re-education. He said there will be a brief but precarious period immediately following the armistice, in which the United States will have to lead the world, maintaining at least a portion of its present Army, and either gain or lose the confidence of other nations in its own good faith.

Educating Nazi Youth

There will remain, he continued, the task of so re-educating the millions of Nazi youth, that they may become prepared to live "in the kind of world we are fighting for."

Asked how he thought this could be done, Dr. Haile said that first of all, Nazi youth must be disillusioned as to the power of brute force to gain its own ends.

The United Nations, after they have won total victory and regained control of the world and of the future, must see to it that they maintain that control, Dr. Haile said.

Addressing the morning session the second day of the meeting, on the subject of "Total Victory," Dr. Haile told the women that such a victory "implies the establishment of an international system strong enough to maintain order, and wise enough to encourage opportunity.

"We know that whatever form this system might be," he said, "it must at once be given more power than the League of Nations ever had and it must be imbued with a more serious desire to administer change by peaceful methods than the League ever exhibited."

He added that the United States must assume the responsibility for a leading role in such a system.

Lasting Victory

"We know too," he said, "that total and lasting victory will not be ours unless we manage to develop under the aegis of democracy, a system which will provide in greater measure both security and liberty to us and to other peoples. . . . We shall have to see to it that in the future it cannot be said of our country or of any other great democracy that too few have too much and too many have too little. I do not think that human nature will ever accept a completely socialistic or communistic order. It does mean, however, that we shall have to limit through taxation or by other device, the amount that any one individual can obtain for his own personal use."

Also on the morning program, at which Mrs. David A. Westcott, retiring President of the Federation and Mrs. Edward T. Broadhurst presided, was Mrs. Nancy Rupley Armstrong, of Texas, Chairman of International Relations for the General Federation of Women's Clubs. Speaking on the subject, "The Beginning of a Time," Mrs. Armstrong declared that, "regardless of what may seem to be happening, at this hour civilization is moving forward rapidly."

Purification Hour

This is the hour of chemicalization and purification, she told her audience, and out of it will come a new world order of a different kind than the Axis powers would impose.

Referring to Hitler's conduct of the war, Mrs. Armstrong said: "In his 'Mein Kampf' he served notice that it was total warfare. He conquered the Low Countries through fear and what the world now calls propaganda: but what is it but a form of that type of mesmerism which was born in Germany in the Eighteenth Century."

"The great problem today is that our mechanical and material inventions have so far out-stripped our moral and spiritual development that the world is off balance. Unless moral and spiritul development keeps pace with mechanical invention, the inventions become destructive. Therefore a great spiritual renaissance is the hope of the world."

By a Staff Photographer

Prominent Figures at Convention of Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs

Left: Mrs. Walter H. Woods, retiring chairman of War Relief in the State Federation, whose committee reports the receipt of $26,000 within the past 15 months from member clubs. Center: Anauta, an Eskimo woman who spoke yesterday at the convention, telling of her life in Baffinland where there is no record of time and the Northern Lights are so close at hand that a shout or a shrill whistle makes them vibrate. Right: Mrs. Max Ulin, Chairman of International Relations in the State Federation, greeting Mrs. Nancy Rupley Armstrong of Texas, who holds that position in the General Federation and who was one of the speakers at today's sessions.

Professional Women's Clubs To Hold Parley May 23, 24

The Massachusetts Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs will hold its twenty-first annual convention at the New Ocean House in Swampscott on Saturday and Sunday, May 23 and 24. The New Bedford Club, of which Miss Viola C. Manseau, the State President, is a member, will be the hostess club.

On Saturday morning there will be an Advisory Council meeting of the State officers and a pre-convention Board meeting. After an informal luncheon there will be a panel "Reporting Together," followed by a business meeting and election of officers. In the evening there will be a reception and banquet, followed by the installation of officers for the coming year. Dr. Lena Madesin Phillips, President of the International Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs, will be the guest speaker on "Our International Family—Do We Really Know Them?"

For the past 22 years Dr. Phillips has been associated with one phase or another of the woman movement. Originally she came to the forefront as the Secretary of the National Board of the Young Women's Christian Association, and successfully paved the way for an organized National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs, the first nation-wide organization of self-supporting women.

Dr. Phillips is a Vice-President of the International Council of Women and was an outstanding figure at the Triennial Convention in Paris in 1934 and the Golden Jubilee observance in Edinburgh, Scotland, in 1938.

Sunday morning there will be an Advisory Council meeting, followed by a meeting of the newly elected State and Club officers. Later, Miss Elizabeth M. Curry and Miss Edith W. Fisher, Past Presidents of the Boston Club, will lead a "Membership Session." The convention will close with a "New Bedford Luncheon," at which Henry Parkman, Administrator of the State Rationing Board, and Senator Joseph F. Francis of New Bedford will be the speakers. The former will speak on "Women and Rationing," and the latter on "The Process of Democracy."

New officers of the Boston Club are: President, Bertha L. Goldthwaite, Cambridge; First Vice-President, Anna Manion, Waltham; Second Vice-President, Carolyn LaVers, Boston; Third Vice-President, Helen L. Watson, Boston; Executive Secretary, Edith Bixby, Somerville; Assistant Executive Secretary, Sarah M. Judge, Boston; Recording Secretary, Mary Thornton, Arlington; Assistant Recording Secretary, Mary Wooley, Cambridge; Treasurer, Ada M. Elms, Waban; Assistant Treasurer, Dorothy Gordon, Cambridge; Directors, Lenore Brown, Hingham; Mary Crane, Roslindale; Mollie Dooley, Boston; Sue Kerley, Boston; Priscilla Norris, Boston, and Praeda O'Donoghue, Winchester.

Pan American Luncheon Planned

The Parliamentary Law Club of Boston will hold a Pan American luncheon and bridge on Wednesday, May 27, at the home of Mrs. Frank C. Thompson, 53 Bonad Road, Newton. Both members and their friends are invited, and the newly elected President, Miss Josephine Richardson, will share the hostess honors.

Miss Richardson and Mrs. William D. King are in charge of the affair, with Mrs. George H. Wahn directing the arrangements for the bridge.

Assisting hostesses will be Mrs. Arthur W. Hurlbut, Mrs. George E. French, Mrs. Albert C. Dove, Mrs. Paul Burrage, Mrs. Charles Nevons, Mrs. Carl Bacon, Mrs. Joseph Ryan, Mrs. S. D. Bartlett, Mrs. Alexander Fryar, Mrs. Henry Esterbrook, and Mrs. Charles T. Cottrell.

Manuscript Club To Hear Reports

The annual meeting of the Manuscript Club of Boston is being held this evening at the Hotel Vendome at 8 o'clock. There will be reports of the officers for the year, the reading of the past year's records, and the accounts of what the committees have done during the season just coming to a close.

After the business session, the evening will be devoted to the reading of the manuscripts that won prizes and honorable mentions in the 1942 contest.

Bay State Women Get Honor Medals

The National Society of New England Women is holding its annual Congress in Cleveland, Ohio, May 18-21 with Mrs. Lowell Fletcher Hobart of Cincinnati, President General, presiding.

Yesterday the Past National Officers Association, Mrs. George Howard, President, held the annual breakfast at which the Medal of Honor of the National Society of New England Women was presented to two members from Massachusetts who have done much for New England, Miss Clara Endicott Sears, of Boston and Harvard, Massachusetts, and Mrs. Eleanor Hudson Welch of Still River, Harvard.

Miss Sears, an author and philanthropist, descendant of Gov. John Endicott and Gov. John Winthrop, has written five books telling about her projects at Harvard. Here she has established four museums—Fruitlands, the former home of the Alcott Family; a Shaker Museum; a museum for Indian relics, and an art gallery for primitive portraits. These museums are visited every summer by thousands of persons. At the breakfast the song "Unfurling of the Flag" written by Miss Sears, April 6, 1917, when the United States entered World War I was sung.

Mrs. Welch had the distinction of interesting the Fortnightly Club of Winchester, Mass. in antiques. When Mrs. Henry W. Wildreth of that Club was President of the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs she started a department of preservation of antiques, and made Mrs. Welch the first Chairman. Then the General Federation of Women's Clubs took up the project and made Mrs. Welch Chairman of it.

Fresh Viewpoint Is Stressed In Women's City Club Guide

Maintaining that a fresh viewpoint gained possibly by a little recreation or change of scene is an aid to greater effectiveness in the war effort, Mrs. Alexander Steinert, president of the Women's City Club of Boston, has written the foreword of the 20th annual edition of the Club's guide to New England vacationists, just issued.

"All work and no play lessens our successful endeavor," Mrs. Steinert writes, in greeting readers of "Where to Shop and Where to Stop in Boston and Along New England Motor Trails," which wears a patriotic cover this season. Mrs. Ernest P. Railsback of Newtonville again edits the compact little volume which includes in its 96 pages many photographs of New England beauty spots, descriptions of the New England States and the locale of all of the more than 250 places which have been recommended by club members.

A page on the new Esplanade Service Club to be opened for men in service from May 30 to Oct. 1, by the Women's City Club, is a new feature this year.

Contributors to the 1942 issue include the novelist and Club member, Sara Ware Bassett, whose article on recreation opens the New England section; Mildred Wasson, author, who writes on Maine; Esther Forbes, whose paragraphs on old Boston set the keynote for the section devoted to this city, and Margaret Williamson, editor of The Christian Science Monitor's Home Forum Page, whose article on "The Minute Man" illustrated by the Daniel Chester French statue at Concord, introduces the section on Massachusetts.

Notes by Milton E. Lord, director of the Boston Public Library, and by Dr. George H. Edgell, director of the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, invite visits to these distinguished institutions; also in the section on "What to Do in Greater Boston" are other notes on museums, summer music, arts and letters, interesting old bookstores, churches of special interest, art galleries, and historic places, with a map of historic Boston to save the sightseer steps. There are maps throughtout the book and indices to help the reader.

Reminiscent of summers some years back, many of the hosts mentioned through the various states are offering information about railroad and bus travel, and announce guests will be met at the station. They are expecting them to stay longer this summer, as overnight motor travel is outmoded, except for special travelers. Simplicity of service is mentioned by many in keeping with wartime efforts in this direction.

Assisting Mrs. Railsback, who has just completed her sixth year as editor of the Guide, are Mrs. Steinert, ex officio, Mrs. Oliver Andrews, Mrs. Russell W. Baker, Mrs. Edward P. Brown, Miss Louise Condit, Miss Rebekah Hobbs, Miss Elise C. Lilley, Miss Emily MacFarlane, Miss F. Jeannette McGregor, Mrs. Edwin F. Melvin, Miss Jean Morrison, Mrs. Lorenz F. Muther, Mrs. W. Stanley Parker, Miss Lavinia Sabine, Miss Marion Scott, Miss Dorothy Seccomb, and Mrs. Sanford K. Taylor.

The advisory council members are Miss Rena M. Farrell, Miss Edith W. Fisher, Miss Corrine V. Loomis and Mrs. Madeleine Wiles.

Mrs. Charles F. Seaverns Heads Woodbourne Club

Officers recently elected to serve the Woodbourne Woman's Club for the 1942-43 season are:

President, Mrs. Charles F. Seaverns; first Vice-President, Mrs. Frederick Connell; second Vice-President, Mrs. Grover J. O'Connell; Recording Secretary, Mrs. Frank J. Wolfe; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Lawrence H. Lloyd; treasurer, Mrs. Curtis S. Lundy.

Hub Girl Scouts at Least Sure Of One Day Camp, Perhaps Two

Whether or not transportation to the Audubon Bird Sanctuary in Sharon is available, there will be a Day Camp this coming summer open to all Boston Girl Scouts, Mrs. Raymond Kinsman, Day Camp Chairman, has announced. Through Miss Mildred Manter, Director of the Children's Museum, the facilities of the Museum, 60 Burroughs Street, Jamaica Plain, have been offered for the summer day camp season, Tuesday through Friday from 10 a. m. to 4 p. m. for six weeks, beginning July 7.

Last season, the Audubon Society gave the Girl Scouts of Boston the use of its Bird Sanctuary and Miss Arla Born, Day Camp Director, conducted the six weeks' program for various groups of Boston Girl Scouts. The girls delighted in the beauties of the woods and the opportunities for making first-hand acquaintance of the birds.

This season, if bus transportation is available, a Day Camp will be conducted in Sharon again as well as at the Children's Museum. Everything is in readiness through the co-operation of the Audubon Society and special feeding sticks for the birds have already been cut for the use of the Girl Scouts.

If war restrictions do not make it impossible to get back and forth, registrations will be taken for this camp as they were last year. But, in any event, a Day Camp at the Children's Museum, will mean that many girls who could not attend the more distant one, will be able to enroll for Jamaica Plain this coming summer. Many will find it within walking distance and others can reach it by local bus or subway.

Miss Miriam Dickey, of the Museum staff, will be program director. She is a former Girl Scout and will offer much of interest to the girls in the field of nature study. Jamaica Pond is just across the road and the park surrounding it will offer a picnic spot where "nosebag" lunches may be eaten.

The Museum has also given the use of a third floor room for four consecutive Tuesday mornings, beginning today, for classes in nature craft for Girl Scout leaders. Mrs. Albert R. Menard, Crafts Counselor, will instruct them in such arts as the building of bird houses, the making of feeding sticks, whittling, smoke printing, spatter printing, sketching and the use of natural materials in various other artistic ways.

Mrs. Ethel Gray is Director of all camps for the Boston Girl Scouts and Mrs. Valentine Hollingsworth is Commissioner. Miss Alice Thorndike is Chairman of the Camp Committee and Mrs. Bernard Garrity, one of the committee members.

Tea Party Group Of D. A. R. Meeting

The annual meeting of Boston Tea Party Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, is being held at the Hotel Vendome this afternoon.

Report of the Congress of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, recently held in Chicago, is being given by the Regent, Mrs. Leland E. Roaf.

The tea hostess, Mrs. Elbridge W. Newton of Somerville, is being assisted by Mrs. Adolphe Mathieu, also of Somerville, and Mrs. Edith M. Litchfield of Lexington.

Needham Delphians Plan Program on Nationalism

The Needham Delphian Chapter will meet on Monday at 10 o'clock at the Needham National Bank. The program on "Nationalism" will be in charge of Mrs. Clarence B. McKean.

"The Character of Nationalism: Its Geographic and Racial Basis" will be presented by Mrs. Milton E. MacGregor; "Cultural Bases of Nationalism" by Mrs. Arno H. Nehrling; "The Flowering of Nationalism": (a) "From Antiquity to the Nineteenth Century" by Mrs. Karl H. Oliver: (b) "Nineteenth Century Developments of Nationalism" by Mrs. Ashley St. Clair; "Nationalism Today" by Mrs. George F. Schroeder: "Nationalism and the Individual" by Mrs. John W. Totten.

Topics of World War II will be presented by Mrs. Milton Brooks whose subject will be "Our Unwitting Pro-Hitler Propagandists" and Mrs. L. Charles Donahue who will discuss "Manning Our Propaganda Front."

Time to Care For Own Things Alumnae Told

This is no time to be getting new things but a time to take care of what you have, members of the Garland Alumnae Association learned in the annual refresher course recently sponsored by the organization at the Garland School of Homemaking.

Practical instruction in making simple repairs in electric cords, and advice to follow the manufacturer's instruction for the cleaning and care of refrigerators, electric washing machines, wringers and vacuum cleaners, were given by Miss Edna I. Sparkman, a member of the Garland faculty.

Miss Elinor Scribner and Mrs. Gladys W. Magee, instructors in sewing, dressmaking and textiles, discussed care of clothing and told of the new fabrics that are being developed as substitutes for those going off the market.

Miss Scribner expressed confidence that research would soon improve Bemberg yarns to the point where they would make excellent stockings when the present nylons and silks are gone. She said Bemberg stockings now look very well but require 36 hours to dry thoroughly every time they are washed, which, of course, is a serious drawback.

Miss Scribner predicted for cotton, a popularity such as it has never known. This year she said, people bought cottons far earlier in the spring than they had ever done before, and she believes we shall not see the usual midsummer plunge into silks and woolens in the shops, but that cottons will extend well into the fall season.

Every bit of fabric is worth saving now, said Mrs. Magee, and we ought to save our scraps of material. So many things can be done with them. We shall probably put them into patchwork quilts, as we did during World War I, she thinks, and certainly we can use them to stuff home-made toys for the children, to make aprons of patchwork design, and other similarly useful things. A little ingenuity, she declared, will find a use for everything.

Wollaston Talk On Wild Flowers

"Wild Flowers in Kodachrome" will be the subject of the talk to be given by Mrs. W. C. Lodding at the meeting of the Wollaston Garden Club Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock, in the community room of the Wollaston branch library. Mrs. C. P. Foss will give a five-minute talk on "Color."

Mrs. Leslie E. Lynde, President, will conduct a short business meeting and will introduce the new President, Mrs. Charles H. Sammond. The exhibit corner will feature white flowers in a white container, with Mrs. Horace W. Richmond in charge.

Winthrop Chapter Of D. A. R. to Meet

Hannah Winthrop Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, will hold its annual May luncheon tomorrow at the Hotel Sheraton, Boston.

At the brief business session, the Regent, Miss Mildred B. Litchfield, will preside, and Mrs. Frank DeW. Washburn will serve as page. There will be a special guest in the person of Miss Dorothy Reardon, the Good Citizenship Pilgrim sponsored by the Chapter this year, and members will hear an account of the 51st Continental Congress of the D. A. R. just concluded in Chicago.

Tuesday Club Elects Officers for Season

The Jamaica Plain Tuesday Club has elected Mrs. Marguerite D. High as its President for the 1942-43 season.

Other officers will be: Vice-President, Miss Helen A. Gordon; Recording Secretary, Mrs. Phillips I. Boyd; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. George L. Reagle; Treasurer, Mrs. Charles P. Dillaby; Auditor, Miss M. Gertrude Gould.

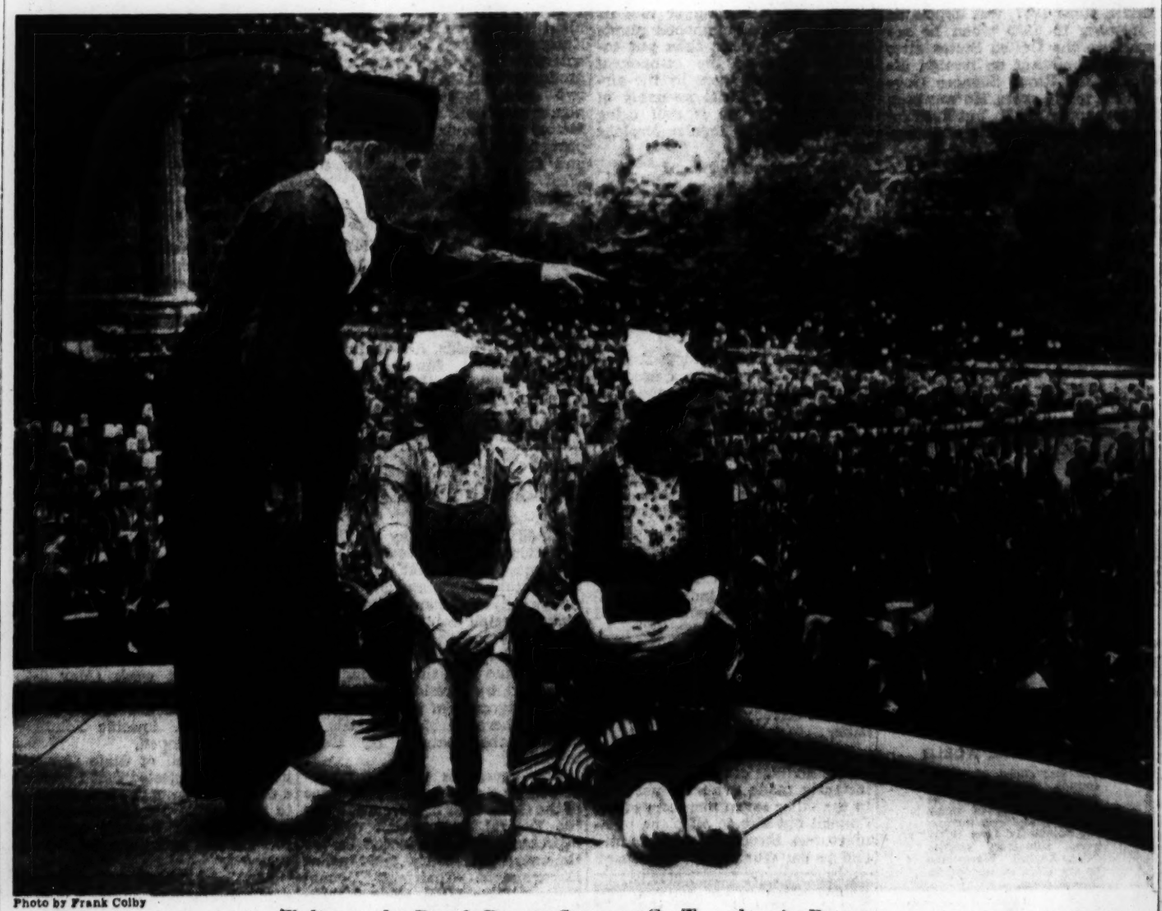

Photo by Frank Colby

Tulips and a Dutch Bazaar Seem to Go Together in Boston

The blooms are in their full glory in many parts of the Hub, and the bazaar opens today at 555 Boylston Street, for the benefit of Dutch War Relief. The setting is a Dutch village which Henri Leek (left) has had much to do with constructing. Shown with him in native Holland costume are (left to right) Mrs. Krijn Haasnoot and Miss Anita Langendoen, daughter of Mrs. Jacobus Langendoen, Chairman of women volunteers for Dutch War Relief. Mrs. Haasnoot's husband, an officer in the Dutch merchant marine, has been decorated for his gallantry in protecting his ship during an air raid. The decoration was bestowed personally by Queen Wilhelmina.

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Stowaway on Warship? Sure! Page Private Duval of Chelsea

Included in the "biggest A. E. F. convoy yet," which landed in Northern Ireland yesterday, were 30 nurses and a stowaway.

The stowaway was Private George F. Duval, Jr., of Chelsea. Three of the nurses were from the Greater Boston area—Lieuts. Helen Aikens of Somerville; Betty Egan of Natick; and Helen Rocque of Lexington.

They wore their "sea-going uniform" of navy blue slacks with matching blouses and coats.

Stowaway Private Duval was discovered after the convoy was two days at sea. "I wanted action," he explained, "and this was the best way I could figure out to get it quick."

He told how it happened. He was enviously watching the loading of troops at an Atlantic port when an idea flashed through his mind. Why not? So he did—"picked up most of my gear, went aboard and grabbed myself a bunk."

Technical Arrest

Private Duval is now under technical arrest, but it is quite likely that he will be absorbed in a military police unit.

Private Duval's father, who lives at 22 Lash Street, says "it sounds just like him." His Dad understands, too. It was hard for the boy to be drafted into the army as a trainee after he had done a 28-month hitch in the regular army at Hawaii and returned home a corporal with the prospect of becoming a sergeant if he enlisted within six months.

A few months after this, he was drafted and sent to Camp Edwards. "He always resented being classified as a rookie after doing a hitch in the regular army," his father said. He described George as a boy who loves adventure and will fight at the drop of a hat. He was a three-letter athlete at the Chelsea High School.

"Not that he's belligerent," the elder Duval hastened to add. "He'll fight his own battles and those of the fellow who can't and he's just itching to get into this biggest battle of all."

Other Duvals

Evidently George isn't the only Duval who's "itching" to get into it, however. There's James, now in Ireland as a civilian employee. There's Eddie in the Coast Guard at Gloucester. There's Alfred who has been turned down by the Navy, but "says he's going right back tomorrow to try the Army."

The other three boys are too young, the father is thankful to say. Mr. Duval, Sr., is doing his bit, too, by the way—as a worker at the Navy Yard.

The last time the family heard from young George was when he wired his mother on Mother's Day that she was not only the best mother in the world, but also the best cook.

The nurses traveling with this latest contingent of the A. E. F. were members of the Harvey Cushing unit of Harvard University, the first medical unit sent overseas in the last war.

They arrived well supplied with warm clothing, an extra supply of silk stockings, candy, cosmetics and other accessories.

Two Red Cross field workers, Mrs. Mary Lunford of Stamford, Conn., and Joseph Baker of Chicago were also among the arrivals.

U. S. Army Air Corps

Massachusetts Boys Win Wings

Twelve Bay State youths will receive their wings as flying officers in the Army Air Corps tomorrow as members of Class 42-E of fighter-fliers to be graduated from seven pilot schools in the Gulf Coast Air Corps Training Center. Shown, against a background of six advanced training planes staging a "peel-off," are five of the Massachusetts boys from the Greater Boston area. (1) Lieut. John H. Perkins, Lynn; (2) Lieut. John R. Finnegan, Brighton; (3) Lieut. Richard M. Whitney, Newtonville; (4) Lieut. William H. Allen, Hingham, and Francis A. Kowalski, West Hanover. Others in the class are: Lieut. Philip S. Sparrow, Fall River; Lieut. Silvio Peter DeBonis, Fitchburg; Lieut. Edmond J. Ford, Jr., Lawrence; Lieut. William G. Oliver, Jr., Pittsfield; Lieut. Milton M. Connell, Jr., Rockland; Lieut. Arthur R. Curran, Springfield, and Staff Sergeant Denny G. Richter, Jr., Springfield.

Region Police Co-ordinators Appointed

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall announced the following as regional police mobilization co-ordinators for the nine regions set up for action in the event of emergencies beyond the ability of local police to cope with:

Region I—Michael W. Conlon, Chief of Police, North Adams; John L. Sullivan, Chief of Police, Pittsfield; William J. Oschman, Chief of Police, Great Barrington.

Region II—Raymond P. Gallagher, Chief of Police, Springfield; William J. O'Connell, Chief of Police, Greenfield; George J. Bernier, Chief of Police, Northampton.

Region III—Thomas F. Foley, Chief of Police, Worcester; Michael Kelly, Chief of Police, Clinton; William W. Holbrook, Chief of Police, Framingham.

Region IV—George R. Dean, Chief of Police, Manchester; Michael Winn, Supt., Police Dept., Lowell; John C. Harkins, City Marshal, Salem; Edward D. Callahan, Chief of Police, Lynn.

Region V.—James W. Tonra, Chief of Police, Brookline; John J. Avery, Chief of Police, Quincy; Archibald F. Bullock, Chief of Police, Arlington; Michael Stewart, Chief of Police, Scituate; Edward W. Fallon, Supt., Police Dept., Boston.

Region VI.—George Mayall, Chief of Police, East Bridgewater; Russell P. Dearborn, Chief of Police, Plymouth; Oscar Johnson, City Marshal, Brockton.

Region VII—Laughlin M. Crocker, Sheriff, Barnstable, County Barnstable; Lawrence P. Mooney, Chief of Police, Nantucket; Augustus F. Amaral, Chief of Police, Oak Bluffs.

Region VIII—George E. McNamee, Chief of Police, Taunton; Abel Violette, Chief of Police, Fall River; George L. Brownell, Chief of Police, Dartmouth.

Region IX.—Cyrille LeBlanc, Chief of Police, Gardner; Thomas J. Godley, Chief of Police, Fitchburg; George Smith, Chief of Police, Leominster.

The following were appointed members of the Advisory Board: Brig. Gen. Daniel Needham, Director, Protection Division, Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety; Brig. Gen. Edgar C. Erickson, the Adjutant General, Military Department, Commonwealth of Massachusetts; Joseph F. Timilty, Police Commissioner for the City of Boston; Samuel H. Wragg, Sheriff of Norfolk County; William G. Heyd, Chief of Police, Town of Belmont, and President, Massachusetts Chiefs of Police Association; Raymond P. Gallagher, Chief of Police, City of Springfield; Capt. John F. Stokes, Chief of Detectives, Massachusetts State Police, and Acting Commissioner, Department of Public Safety, Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

Land Army of 1,400 Workers Invades Vermont This Summer

The Week in Vermont

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTPELIER, Vt., May 19—A land army, 1,400 strong, composed largely of young men and young women of high school age from urban areas of New York, Massachusetts and Pennsylvania, will invade Vermont this summer, having volunteered for summer farm work.

Details of the plan, from which nine Vermont counties will benefit, were given farm leaders during the week by Arthur Root, of New York, executive officer of the Volunteer Land Corps, Oliver Peterson, director of community relations for the corps, and Mrs. Martha Buttrick, of Montpelier, field representative for Chittenden, Caledonia and Washington counties. The other counties included in the program are Addison, Bennington, Orange, Rutland, Windham and Windsor. Sullivan County in New Hampshire, and an area along the western border of that state, will also share part of the volunteer workers.

The Volunteer Land Corps has grown out of the desire of young men and women to make a contribution to the production of food to help win the war through assisting in relieving the current labor shortages on farms. It was decided to continue the effort this year to Vermont and a small part of New Hampshire because this is a compact area devoted primarily to agriculture and the farms are owned largely by those who live on them.

Boys 18 to 20

Boys from 18 to 20 years of age and girls from 18 years up will make up the majority of the land army workers. A few younger boys are to come in a group, under the supervision of an instructor in their school, to work in the town of Warren. There may be some young men above the age of 20, Mrs. Buttrick said, but only those who were deferred in the draft, for some reason, were accepted.

Approximately 300 of the young people have already been placed in farm jobs and a few have begun work. The majority, however, will come to Vermont between June 1 and June 15, as they are needed. They all have agreed to remain until Sept. 15, at least, and some will remain until late in the fall, if needed.

These young people have been recruited from public and private schools in New York City, Boston, and other urban areas in the three states mentioned. Several thousands volunteered, Land Corps officials said, but only those who met physical requirements were accepted. It has been explained to the volunteers that they are not coming to the country for a vacation, but, rather, that they will be expected to work hard, from sunrise to sunset, if called upon to do so.

Instruction Planned

Farm leaders realize that most of them will be unskilled in farm tasks and will have to be taught, and plans are being made for adequate instruction. Those who prove inept or unwilling pupils will be dismissed and their places filled by others who have volunteered their services.

Members of the land army, county farm representatives say, will be treated as members of the farm family wherever they live and work, and will participate fully in family and community activities.

There will be strict local supervision of the program and representatives have been appointed for each farm area. These are: Miss Charlotte Goodwin, Bennington; Richard Campbell, Jr., Windham; Lawrence Taylor, Northern Windsor and Orange Counties; Alan McNeil, Southern Windsor; Mrs. Buttrick, Washington, Caledonia and Chittenden; Ruell Denny, Addison.

Air Service

Airline service at the reconstructed Barre-Montpelier airport has settled into routine after formal reopening last Wednesday. Two transport planes are making stops on the northbound trip, Boston to Montreal, each day, at 8:44 a. m., and 6:14 p. m., while there is one Boston-bound plane arriving from Burlington at 12:14 p. m.

The service is being maintained with Lockheed and Douglas planes carrying 10 to 14 passengers, respectively. The 24-passenger Douglas planes, it was said, have been requisitioned by the Government for ferry work.

14-Day Leave for Inductees At Expense of Government

War Activities in New England

Fourteen-Day Leave for Inductees—Details of the plan whereby all inductees will be transferred to the Enlisted Reserve Corps immediately after induction, and will be returned to their homes at Government expense for 14 days to adjust their personal affairs, were explained today by Lieut. Col. Ralph M. Smith, Assistant State Director of Selective Service in Massachusetts.

"The present policy of granting furloughs to inducted men will be discontinued on June 15, or as soon thereafter as arrangements can be completed with the Corps Area Commander," Lieutenant Colonel Smith said. "The new procedure will provide that every inducted man will be released from active service at the induction station for a period of approximately 14 days unless the inductee prefers to proceed directly to the Reception Center."

The Assistant State Director said there will be no change in the present procedure for delivery of registrants to the induction station by the local board or for the return of rejected men to the local board area from the induction station. Inducted men who do not wish to return to their homes will be forwarded directly from the induction station to the Reception Center.

It was pointed out that the new arrangement will permit farewell ceremonies to be arranged in the inductees' local community with a definite knowledge that the men are going into active service.

Marines Raise Age Limit—College graduates up to 30 years of age are now being accepted as candidates for commission as second lieutenants in the United States Marine Corps, headquarters of the First Naval District announced. Previously the maximum age permitted in this class was 27.

Applicants between 20 and 30 years of age are enlisted in the Marines, and sent to Quantico, Va., where they undergo an intensive 10 weeks' course of instruction at the successful completion of which they are commissioned second lieutenants. Preliminary to assignment with Marine Corps Units these new officers attend the Reserve Officers Course for another 10 weeks' training. They are then ready for service. Details are available at all Marine Corps Recruiting Stations.

Bay State Men Promoted—Five Massachusetts men are among a list of 100 majors selected for temporary promotion to lieutenant colonel the Marine Corps announced today. The list of officers named for promotion includes eight officers who served at Wake, Guam, and the Philippines and are now presumed to be prisoners of war. Twenty naval aviators are also included. The Massachusetts men are: Wilburt S. Brown, Holliston; Paul R. Crowley, Malden; William R. Hughes, Quincy; James J. Keating, Dorchester Center; William G. Manley, South Swansea.

Maine Training Guerillas—Maine's new State Guardsmen are going to be trained in the fighting that protected ancestral homes against warring Indians. Assistant Adjutant General Lester M. Hart said today that guerilla warfare will be taught to reserve units to be organized as a State Guard wing. "This guerilla warfare," Mr. Hart said, "is open ground action, methods different from what we know as technical fighting operations."

Public Works Employees in Defense Work—Two hundred and ten employees of the Massachusetts Department of Public Works have been granted leaves of absence to engage in defense work or enter military service. Employees have been encouraged to take positions elsewhere because of curtailment of activities in the State public works program through the transfer of $5,000,000 in highway construction appropriations to the Governor's war fund.

Boston Ordnance Contracts Up—The Boston Ordnance District of the War Department reported today that ordnance contracts of $307,427,046 were allotted in the district during April. This total was more than 17 per cent above the March figure of $262,035,564. The Boston Ordnance District is comprised of Maine, Vermont, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and all of Massachusetts except the four western counties of Hampshire, Hampden, Berkshire and Franklin.

Civilian Defense Radio School—Establishment of a radio school to train operators and technicians for civilian defense posts was announced by the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety. Courses will cover international Morse code, and primary and advanced radio telephone operation.

Norwich Grads Assigned—Army assignments have been announced for 78 Norwich University men who graduated this week and received commissions as second lieutenants. Sixty were assigned to the cavalry, 13 to the air corps, two to the signal corps, two to the engineers corps, and one to the chemical warfare service.

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'Pay-Roll Patriotism' Hit by State Auditor

As a smouldering dispute over Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety salaries burst into flame on Beacon Hill, State Auditor Thomas J. Buckley today pushed forward with a fine-tooth-comb investigation of Committee expenditures.

Mr. Buckley, beginning his inquiry, charged late yesterday that "pay roll patriotism" on the part of salaried Committee members had boosted the pay roll from $17,940 in February, 1942, to $33,012 in March, 1942.

The State Auditor asserted today "the statement which I released yesterday was based on facts and figures—facts and figures that are irrefutable and a matter of public record that can be substantiated by any interested citizen."

J. W. Farley, Executive Director of the Safety Committee, replied that the auditor's charges were "obviously intended for [their] political effect."

Without denying that salaries had been increased the amount Mr. Buckley stated, Mr. Farley said that of the Committee's administrative staff of 1,588 persons, only 208 are paid, and "only eight persons . . . receive above $2,500 a year." He added that of the eight in the higher brackets, "only two receive more than $4,000."

Mr. Farley said the Auditor was attacking the patriotic efforts of more than 300,000 Massachusetts citizens."

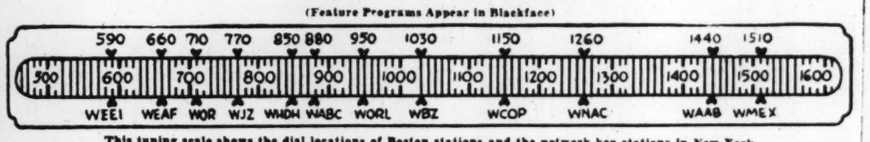
Gov. Leverett Saltonstall, intervening briefly in the dispute, attributed the increased salary expenditures to the fact that "new demands" are made on the Committee now that the United States is at war.

"It would seem better if Auditor Buckley did his talking after he makes the audit rather than before," the Governor commented.

Although the immediate issue centered on the question of salaries, observers recalled that a financial "trouble shooter" recently was assigned to the Safety Committee to maintain careful watch on its general expenditures. He is State Representative Paul W. Foster (R) of Great Barrington.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

WEEI-590kc-CBS	WBZ-1030kc-BLU	WNAC-1260kc-NBC	WAAB-1440kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
3:00 "David Harum"; sk.	"Prescott Presents"	"Against the Storm";	Braves-Cincinnati base-	Dance Matinee: popular
3:15 News comment	"Prescott Presents"	"Ma Perkins"; sketch.	ball game	recordings
3:30 News; Hollywood	Two Men and a Girl	"Pepper Young's Family"	Braves-Cincinnati base-	Dance Matinee: popular
3:45 Interview	Southernaires: quartet	"Right to Happiness"; sk.	ball game	recordings
4:00 "Swing Time"	Dramatic Sketch	"Backstage Wife"; sk.	Braves-Cincinnati base-	Dance Matinee: popular
4:15 Living History	Dramatic Sketch	"Stella Dallas"	ball game	recordings
4:30 "Mosaic"; organ	Club Matinee: variety	"Lorenzo Jones"	Braves-Cincinnati base-	Dance Matinee: popular
4:45 Press News	Club Matinee: News	"Young Widder Brown"	ball game	recordings
5:00 Musical Camera:	Jack Dalton, songs	"When a Girl Marries";	Orchid: Sports	Dance Matinee: popular
5:15 Jean Collins; orch.	"Musical Headliners"	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	recordings
5:30 War Bonds; Songs	"Two of Us"; music	"Musical Roundup"	"Jack Armstrong"	The Drama Shop
5:45 Scattergood Baines	Herb Lewis, songs	Sports program	"Capt. Midnight"; drama	News reports; Defense
6:00 News comments	News; Sports Reporter	News Service	Prayer; Dinner Concert	Sport reports
6:15 Dorothy Kilgallen	Dinner music	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Sports; "Town Crier"
6:30 Frazier Hunt	Sports Digest; Music	Press Roundup; Music	News Service	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45 "The World Today"	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sport reports; music	Sports of the Day
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces"; sketch	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Frank Blair, news	March to Victory
7:15 G. Miller's Orch.	"Mr. Keen"; drama	News of the World	"The Johnson Family"	Richard Salinger, news.
7:30 American Melody	George Burns and Gracie	"Confidentially Yours"	Mickey Alpert's Orch	Joe Neville's Orchestra
7:45 Hour: songs; violin	Allen; orch.; songs	Talk: Music	"Inside of Sports"	"Cafe Society"
8:00 "Are You a Missing	Cugat Rhumba Revue	Tallulah Bankhead,	What's My Name; quiz	Jose Dominguez's Orch.
8:15 Heir?"; drama	Cugat Rhumba Revue	drama; orchestra	program	"Electric Choir"
8:30 Bob Burns; Ginny	Milton Berle, Shirley	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	"Ned Jordan, Secret	"Price Control"; music
8:45 Simms; E. Davis	Ross; Bob Crosby's Or.	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	Agent"; drama	Price Control; talk
9:00 "Archie"; comedy	Famous Jury Trials	Frank Crumit and Julia	Gabriel Heatter, news.	Variety Hour
9:15 drama; orchestra	Famous Jury Trials	Sanderson's Quiz	News Service	Variety Hour
9:30 Dedication of CBS	Talks, Paul V. McNutt,	Fibber McGee and Molly;	Kay Kyser's Orchestra	Variety Hour
9:45 Latin American	Dorothy Thompson	comedy; music	Kay Kyser's Orchestra	Variety Hour
10:00 Network; speakers	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	Bob Hope; J. Colonna;	John B. Hughes, news	News reports
10:15 Network Dedication	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	soloists; orch.; guests.	Talk from Sydney	George Harris' Orchestra
10:30 South America; talk	Military analysis	Red Skelton; Ozzie Nel-	Air Conference	Ozzie Nelson's Orch.
10:45 News; Sports	"Here Comes the Band"	son's Or.; songs; comedy	"Under Western Skies"	G. Williams's Orchestra
11:00 Weather; Console	News; Music	News Service	Jimmy Joy's Orch	Jose Dominguez's Orch.
11:15 News of the World	"Music You Want"	Local news; Music	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	Kay Kyser's Orchestra
11:30 South American	"Music You Want"	St. Louis Serenade: or-	Rudy Bundy's Orchestra	Day's End; music
11:45 Broadcast	"Music You Want"	chestra; vocalists	Rudy Bundy's Orchestra	Day's End; News

Wednesday's Programs

WEEI-590kc-CBS	WBZ-1030kc-BLU	WNAC-1260kc-NBC	WAAB-1440kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	News; "Musical Clock"	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	
7:15 "Uncle Elmer"	"Musical Clock"; News.	News comments	"Musical Clock"	
7:30 Quiz; music; news.	"Musical Clock";	News Service	Music; News	
7:45 News; War Summ'ry	News report	"Good Morning"	Organ recital	
8:00 News of the World	News Roundup	News Service	Eight Bells; music	News report
8:15 Caroline Cabot	Chet Gaylord, songs	George and Dixie; News	Morning Watch; talk	"Post Exchange"
8:30 Carl Moore's Show	Headline News; Morning	"Musical Roundup"	"Morning Varieties"	"Post Exchange"
8:45 Carl Moore; News	Toast; popular music	"Musical Roundup"	"Morning Varieties"	"The Okies"
9:00 Priscilla Fortescue	News; Home talk	News and Rhythm	News Service	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15 "Scarlet Letter"	"The Breakfast Club"	Food news	"Merry-Go-Round"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30 Songs in the Wind	"The Breakfast Club"	"Singing Strings"	"Merry-Go-Round"	"Your Morning Pickup"
9:45 Harvey & Dell; sk.	Shopping talk	"Musical Roundup"	Treasury Star Parade	"Your Morning Pickup"
10:00 "Valiant Lady"	Clark Dennis, tenor	"Bess Johnson"; sketch.	New England Cupboard	Price Control; Music.
10:15 American Stories	News; Hum and Strum	"Bachelor's Children"	Organ Recital	"Handy Andy"
10:30 "Stepmother"; sk.	Household talk	"Help Mate"; sketch	"Melody Strings"	"Going Shopping"
10:45 WEEI Food Fair	Chaplain Jim—U. S. A.	"Mary Marlin"; sketch.	U. S. Army Highlights	"Going Shopping"
11:00 Victory at Home	"Second Husband"; sk.	"The Bartons"; sketch	Ruth Moss Interviews	Arthur Ward, songs
11:15 News; Music	"Honeymoon Hill"; sk.	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	Australian News	Organ soloist
11:30 "Bright Horizons"; sk.	"John's Other Wife"; sk.	"Road of Life"; sketch	Colonial Network Orch.,	Harold Brown, Trio
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	"Just Plain Bill"; sketch	"David Harum"; sketch	Colonial Network Orch.	News report
12:00 Kate Smith, talk	News; Hum and Strum	"Gene and Glenn"	Boake Carter, News	Sport reports
12:15 "Big Sister"; sketch	"Judy and Jane"; sketch	"Kaleidoscope"	Defense, farm talks	"Town Crier"
12:30 "Helen Trent"	National Farm and Home	"Musical Roundup"	Italian Melodies	Circle C Ranch Boys
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Hour: news comment	"Musical Roundup"	Italian Melodies	"The Monitor News"
1:00 "Life Beautiful"	Mildred Carlson, talk.	News Service	Luncheon music	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15 Serial drama	Edward McHugh, hymns	Marjorie Mills Hour	"I'll Find My Way"; sk.	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30 "Vic and Sade"; sk.	N. E. Agricultural News.	Marjorie Mills Hour	Musical programs; orch.	Religious program
1:45 "Road of Life"	News report	Cedric Foster, News	"March On, Marines"	Religious program
2:00 Serial drama	Vincent Lopez' Orchestra	"Light of the World"	Treasures in Melody	Victory program
2:15 Serial drama	Contrasts in Melody	"Grimm's Daughter"	Music; News	Victory program
2:30 'We Love and Learn'	Rakov's Orchestra	Guiding Light	Jubilee Quartet	John Kiley, organ
2:45 'The Goldbergs'; sk.	Rakov's Orchestra	Hymn recital	Baseball Interviews	News report
3:00 David Harum; sk.	"Prescott Presents"	"Against the Storm"	Boston Braves-Pittsburgh	Dance Matinee: popular
3:15 R. Marble, news.	"Prescott Presents"	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Pirates baseball game	recordings
3:30 News; Hollywood	"Two Men and a Girl"	Pepper Young's Family	Boston Braves-Pittsburgh	Dance Matinee: popular
3:45 "United We Stand"	15 Min. from Broadway	"Right to Happiness"	Pirates baseball game	recordings
4:00 David Cheskin's Or.	Arthur Tracy, songs	"Backstage Wife"; sk.	Boston Braves-Pittsburgh	Dance Matinee: popular
4:15 Children Are People	Studio speaker	"Stella Dallas"; serial	Pirates baseball game	recordings
4:30 Male Quartet	Studio speaker	"Lorenzo Jones"; drama	Boston Braves-Pittsburgh	Dance Matinee: popular
4:45 Press News	Melody Interlude; News.	"Young Widder Brown"	Pirates baseball game	recordings
5:00 Musical Camera	Jack Dalton, songs	"When a Girl Marries"	Music; Sports Matinee	Dance Matinee: popular
5:15 Musical Camera	Musical Headliners	"Portia Faces Life"	Dramatic Serial	recordings
5:30 Songs; Music	Superman; sketch	"Musical Roundup"	Jack Armstrong, stories.	The Drama Shop
5:45 Scattergood Baines	Herb Lewis, songs	Sport comment; Music	"Captain Midnight"	News Service
6:00 Edwin C. Hill; news	News; Sports Reporter	News Service	Prayer; Dinner Concert	Sport reports
6:15 Hedda Hopper	Lum 'n' Abner	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Sports; Town Crier
6:30 Frank Parker, songs	Sports Digest; Music	Press Roundup; Music	News Service	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45 "The World Today"	Lowell Thomas	Musical Rendezvous	Sports; Memory Lane	Sports results
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces"; comedy sk.	Fred Warings Orchestra	Frank Blair, news	March to Victory
7:15 G. Miller's Orch.	"Mr. Keen"; sketch	News of the World	The Johnson Family	Richard Salinger; news.
7:30 "That Brewster	The Great Gildersleeve.	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	"Melodic Moods"	Joe Neville's Orchestra
7:45 Boy"; serial sketch	The Great Gildersleeve.	Jimmie Fidler, talk	Baritone and organ	Talk; Recordings
8:00 Nelson Eddy; or-	"Quiz Kids," with Joe	"Adventures of the Thin	"Sizing Up the News"	Jose Domingues' Orch.
8:15 chestra; chorus	Kelly, m. c.	Man"; dramatic sketch	Joseph Budy's Orchestra	Irish Music
8:30 Drama, with Jean	"Manhattan at Mid-	"Uncle Walter's Dog	Canadian Grenadier	About Today"; WMEX
8:45 Hersholt; News	night"; dramatic sketch	House"; orchestra	Guards Band	Drama Shop
9:00 Shirley Temple in	Herbert Hoover	Eddie Cantor; Dinah	Gabriel Heatter, News	Pages From the Classical
9:15 "Junior Miss"	Herbert Hoover	Shore; orchestra	News Service	Album; recordings
9:30 Ransom Sherman;	Frontline Headlines	"Mr. District Attorney";	"Fun in Review"; Army	Classical Album
9:45 comedy; music	"Meet the Band"; songs	dramatic sketch; orch.	entertainment	George Harris' Orchestra
10:00 Moments in Music;	"Three Thirds of the	Kay Kyser's College of	John B. Hughes, News	News reports
10:15 "Maytime"	Nation"; drama	Musical Knowledge	Ina Ray Hutton's Orch.	Local sports
10:30 Vera Barton, songs.	Network sports	Kay Kyser's College of	Joseph Budy's Orchestra	Local sports
10:45 News; Sports	Network sports	Musical Knowledge	Talk; "Our Morale"	Local sports
11:00 News Analysis	Network sports	News Service	Griff Williams' Orch.	Local sports
11:15 Weather; Music	Network sports	Local news; Songs	Raymond Gram Swing	Local sports
11:30 Master Works of	Network sports	Authors' Playhouse;	"Tune Up, America";	Day's End; music
11:45 Music; orchestra	Network sports	dramatizations	interviews; music	Day's End; News

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Wednesday, May 20

12:45 WMEX 1510kc

Short Waves in Boston

WRUL, 6.04, 9.70me or 11.73me

6:45 p. m.—Tower news from The Christian Science Monitor, recorded.
7:00 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:30 p. m.—"The World of Science."
8:00 p. m.—News for Brazil and Brazilian Program (Portuguese).
8:45 p. m.—News in Portuguese for Brazil.
9:00 p. m.—News in Spanish.
9:15 p. m.—Inter-American Good-Will Program.
10:45 p. m.—Late News (Spanish).

WROS, 11.83me (25.4m)

5:00 p. m.—Spanish Program.
5:30 p. m.—Portuguese Prrogram.
7:00 p. m.—English Program.
8:00 p. m.—Spanish Program.
11:00 p. m.—English Program.

Today's FM Programs

W67B, Boston (46.7me)

3:00 p. m.—News; organ recital.
3:15 p. m.—Home Forum; talk.
3:30 p. m.—"Two Men and a Girl".
3:45 p. m.—"Southernaires"; quartet.
4:00 p. m.—News; Stock Quotations.
4:15 p. m.—"Meet the Band."
4:30 p. m.—"Strong Time."
5:00 p. m.—News; Military Band.
5:15 p. m.—"Rainbow Trio."
5:30 p. m.—"Symphony of Melody."
6:00 p. m.—News; Dinner Music.
7:00 p. m.—News; Sports.
7:15 p. m.—"Marimba Melodies."
7:30 p. m.—"Novelty Time."
7:45 p. m.—The Ink Spots; Quartet.
8:00 p. m.—News; Military Band.
8:15 p. m.—Glory Pleasant Trio.
8:30 p. m.—Concert Hall.
9:00 p. m.—Sign Off.

W43B, Boston (41.3me) and W39B, Mount Washington, N. H. (43.9me)

3:00 p. m.—Braves-Cincinnati Reds Baseball Game.
5:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr., News.
5:05 p. m.—"Dansant"; music.
6:00 p. m.—News Service.
6:15 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
6:30 p. m.—Frazier Hunt, comment.
6:45 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
7:30 p. m.—"Evening Moods"; Music.
8:00 p. m.—Frank Blair, news.
8:15 p. m.—"Some Like It Sweet."
8:30 p. m.—"Ned Jordon, Secret Agent."
9:00 p. m.—Moonlight Sonata.
9:15 p. m.—John Steele, News; Music.
9:30 p. m.—Kay Kyser's Orchestra.
10:00 p. m.—"Symphonietta"; music.
10:30 p.m.—United Nations Air Training Conference.
10:45 p. m.—"Under Western Skies."
11:00 p. m.—News Service.
11:15 p. m.—Mickey Alpert's Orchestra.
11:30 p. m.—Rudy Bundy's Orchestra.

Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor

4:30 p. m.—WRUL, 6.04mc, 11.75mc and 15.35mc, Mondays through Fridays, Tower News radiocast from the studio of The Christian Science Publishing Society.
6:45 p. m. — WRUL, 9.07mc and 11.73mc, 6.04mc, Mondays through Fridays, Tower News radiocast by record.

Today on Short Waves

London—5:20 p. m.—Country Notes, GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5. m.
Moscow—6:15 p. m.—Program in English RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.2 m.
London—6:40 p. m.—Listening Post, GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
London—8:00 p. m.—Democracy Marches, GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5m.
Moscow—9:15 p. m.—News in English, RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.2 m.
Melbourne—9:25 p. m.—American Soldiers Calling Home (Pacific War Time), VLQ7, 15.23 meg., 19.7 m.
Sydney—9:25 p. m.—American Soldiers Calling Home (Pacific War Time), VLQ2, 11.87 meg., 25.2 m.
London—10:45 p. m.—News Bulletin, GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Guatemala—11:00 p. m.—Concert, TGWA, 8.69 meg., 31 m.
Moscow—11:15 p. m.—Comments in English, RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.2 m.
Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

Giving requires good sense
—Ovid
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TEMPLE PLACE, BOSTON

Lecture on Christian Science by James G. Rowell, C. S. B.

James G. Rowell, C. S. B., of Kansas City, Missouri, a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship, delivered a lecture entitled "Christian Science: Its Power to Uplift Mankind" this noon under the auspices of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, in the Colonial Theatre.

The lecturer was introduced by Miss Margaret Crawford, C. S., Second Reader in The Mother Church, who said:

Friends:

The subject of the lecture today is "Christian Science: Its Power to Uplift Mankind."

Christ Jesus healed humanity's ills by the power of prayer. Lost for centuries, this power was given again to the world by Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science.

If those now turning to the Bible will read it in the light of Christian Science they will find it to be the inspired word of God, quick and powerful.

The prophet Amos, foreseeing famine, declared it was "not a famine of bread, nor a thirst for water, but of hearing the words of the Lord."

Through all the ministries of Christian Science Christ pleads today, "O earth, earth, earth, hear the word of the Lord."

The lecturer spoke substantially as follows:

The history of humanity shows plainly that ignorance and despotism have worked together in an attempt to hold mankind in bondage. When carefully examined, these enemies of freedom are resolved into one, and that one is ignorance. Despotism of whatever nature flourishes in the soil of ignorance. Where the light of true education shines, despotism cannot live. Jesus knew the remedy. He said, "Ye shall know the truth, and the truth shall make you free." The truth about any thing or circumstance corrects every lie previously entertained as true about that thing or circumstance.

How easily this is seen! Perhaps you have a friend who has been misrepresented and maligned by political or personal enemies. You, who know him well, love him for his honesty, his uprightness, his kindness and generosity. You know his true character and cannot be deceived by either ignorant or malicious lies about him. Perhaps someone may say, "Yes, but where there is so much smoke, there must be some fire." In a little volume entitled "The Kingship of Self-control" there is an illuminating reply to this insinuating statement. "Yes," the author says, "but the fire may be only the fire of malice, the incendiary firing of the reputation of another by the lighted torch of envy thrown into the innocent facts of a life of superiority." One who had read this passage wrote in the margin the one word, "true." Though this be true in your friend's case, the facts of his irreproachable life poured into every willing ear will alone correct the lies about him and make his reputation match his true character. The truth, only, will free him from all ignorant and malicious false beliefs held about him.

In like manner, Truth alone will correct all ignorant and malicious false beliefs entertained in human consciousness about God, man, and the universe. These false beliefs left to themselves would multiply, whereas they should be discerned and denied.

The Serpent Lifted Up in the Wilderness

The Bible tells us that when the Israelites were wandering in the wilderness a number of them died every day from serpent bites. The children of Israel entertained the prevailing belief that the serpents in this certain locality were deadly pests; but this is no proof that they were or are so. It is an indication simply that mortals seem to be capable of entertaining an incorrect, fearful, mortal, and material sense of existence and that this false belief may manifest itself in more and more devious errors.

Moses, their spiritually minded leader, must have realized that the poison from which his people were suffering originated in their incorrect and fearful concept of reality. In Christian Science, we call this mortal-mindedness, or the belief of mind in matter. He saw that the remedy was divine Mind, true intelligence, in which could be found the true concept of everything that the physical senses behold. He began, therefore, to correct through intelligence, revelation, and reason, the false beliefs which he recognized as the cause of the afflictive testimony of the physical senses. Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science and the author of its textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," wrote (p. 515), "The serpent of God's creating is neither subtle nor poisonous, but is a wise idea, charming in its adroitness, for Love's ideas are subject to the Mind which forms them,—the power which changeth the serpent into a staff."

Moses, in his effort to understand God and His universe, had, before this, grappled with and overcome his fear of evil as a power opposed to God, good. Mrs. Eddy comments on this experience of Moses as set forth in Exodus 4:3 and 4 as follows (Science and Health, p. 321): "When, led by wisdom to cast down his rod, he saw it become a serpent, Moses fled before it; but wisdom bade him come back and handle the serpent, and then Moses fear departed." When through awakened spiritual understanding Moses saw the truth about the situation, this corrected concept caused him to lose his fear and became a staff, a support on which to lean in his progress Spiritward. In his wilderness experience Moses doubtless understood the serpent of God's creating as a charming, useful, harmonious, and adroit idea, something even essential to the full expression of divine intelligence—Life, Truth, and Love—and its infinite qualities and characteristics. This true understanding of the real serpent of God's creating protected Moses from having to share the experiences of the ignorant and fearful among his people.

Moses did not organize groups of men to search out and exterminate material serpents, to remove their fangs or even to regulate or tame them. But he did make immune to poison those who later might be bitten by them. Here is the patience of the saints. He "lifted up the serpent in the wilderness." From the midst of fear and confusion, he brought his people to the very vestibule of Spirit. The record tells us that in this particular instance of instructing the minds of mortals from fear to confidence, from discord to harmony, Moses, at the command of wisdom, caused a serpent to be made of brass and placed upon a standard. The record tells us, too, that those who thereafter faithfully followed Moses' instruction for thought improvement suffered no harm, even though some of them were bitten. He doubtless changed, in a degree at least, their concept of the serpent. No longer was it an object of loathing and dread to them.

Paul proved the viper to be harmless when, after his shipwreck on the isle of Melita, he shook off the serpent that had fastened itself to his hand and felt no harm, although those about him expected him to fall dead suddenly in their midst. Our textbook states (p. 514), "All of God's creatures, moving in the harmony of Science, are harmless, useful, indestructible."

We can learn many lessons from Moses' experience in lifting up the serpent in the wilderness, some of which I shall try to make clear.

We can readily see that it is animality that causes serpents as well as people to strike or to strike back at others. The motivating cause for such action is a false concept of self-preservation. This deflection of mortal mind, as expressed in a false sense of nature, presupposes that life is in matter, and that to preserve life, individual life or, indeed, the life of a nation, mortals must strike first or at least strike back in defense. But God, Spirit, is the preserver of man, who is made in His image and likeness. God is the protector of the righteous nation and its government, too, as is shown many times in Bible history.

It is plain from this experience of Moses that no one can, with impunity, worship, fear, hate, or contemplate with contempt or superiority his brother man or any of the lesser ideas of God. Christian Science teaches the brotherhood of man and bases this teaching on the fact of man's true nature as God's expression or representative. All of God's ideas, held together by the spiritual forces of adhesion, cohesion, and attraction, work together in perfect harmony, each individual identity doing its own work under God's law of reflection and not interfering with another. Adhesion, cohesion, and attraction, being spiritual, operate only between right ideas, and between these ideas and the divine Mind in which they exist. These properties of God are governed by His laws. There is no law which can be invoked to hold a false belief to a right idea. Through application of this truth to various problems of human discord, cancers have been healed, tumors have been dissolved, and other unnatural growths have disappeared. Families have been reunited when it was realized that Spirit is the only attraction and that there is no law whereby evil can fasten itself to one of God's representatives.

We may infer from Moses' experience that indulgence in error of thought or judgment, in the form of fear, ignorance, or sin, poisons, in belief, the human body by interrupting or disrupting its normal functioning and results in disease and even death unless the error is seen and corrected.

By the people's freedom from death from serpent bites, after they had seen the serpent lifted up in the wilderness, it is shown that the correction of any and finally of all false concepts and errors of judgment in the relationship of one creature to another heals that particular relationship, producing harmony where discord had been experienced. It does it just as certainly as the correction of mistakes in the solution of a problem in arithmetic results in a correct and harmonious answer.

Likewise, we may reason from Moses' example that the concept of every object in material sense, be it animal, vegetable, or mineral in nature, must eventually be "lifted up" in the minds of men until its true, mental, spiritual, and eternal identity is seen as an expression of God, the one and only creator. For back of every object in material sense of whatever nature is a spiritual fact; and eventually this spiritual idea or fact must be recognized as the only reality. The "lifting up" of the mortal concept of any of God's ideas is merely seeing that particular idea and its individual identities as God, divine Mind, sees them. In other words, it is having that Mind in us "which was also in Christ Jesus."

Mrs. Eddy writes (Science and Health, p. 295), "Infinite Spirit being all, mortal consciousness will at last yield to the scientific fact and disappear, and the real sense of being, perfect and forever intact, will appear."

The Son of Man Lifted Up

Christ Jesus summarized in a single sentence the work to be performed by each human being to enable him to put off mortality—sin, sickness, and death—and to put on immortality—strict purity, harmony, and life eternal. He declared, "As Moses lifted up the serpent in the wilderness, even so must the Son of man be lifted up: that whosoever believeth in him should never perish, but have eternal life."

That the Master assumed this burden of proof as a demonstration of his true selfhood and as an example for mankind, was unmistakably evidenced by both his words and his works. He declared, "I am come that they [all mankind] might have life, and that they might have it more abundantly." Every case of healing that Christ Jesus performed was the direct result of the lifting up of consciousness from the material to the spiritual, from the human to the divine. The Discoverer of Christian Science puts it thus (Science and Health, pp. 476, 477): "Jesus beheld in Science the perfect man, who appeared to him where sinning mortal man appears to mortals. In this perfect man the Saviour saw God's own likeness, and this correct view of man healed the sick."

To be able to follow the Master's example, men must discern and appreciate what it was in Jesus that enabled him to do the mighty works so mysterious to the human mind. For this reason, Jesus was especially desirous of having people understand him aright. At one time he asked his disciples, "Whom do men say that I the Son of man [that is, of Mary] am?" They replied, "Some say that thou art John the Baptist: some, Elias; and others, Jeremias, or one of the prophets." That Jesus repudiated this explanation was evidenced by his next question, "But whom say ye that I am?" Without hesitation, Simon Peter replied, "Thou art the Christ, the Son of the living God." Peter's statement completely satisfied the Master because he realized that Peter's consciousness had been lifted up—spiritualized—to the extent that he was able to see that the so-called "Son of man" was not the "son of man, the offspring of the flesh" (Science and Health, p. 594) at all, but was, in very Truth, the "Son of God," of Spirit. Mrs. Eddy puts it (Science and Health, p. 468), "Man is not material; he is spiritual."

Peter's recognition of the Son of God as the true nature of the Master was evidence that the great Teacher could awaken others to their spiritual heritage, their God-bestowed ability to see as the one divine Mind sees His spiritual creation. If Peter could see the true nature of the Master, others also could see it. Then, too, if they could lift up the son of man as presented by Jesus, who plainly expressed only Godlike qualities and characteristics, they would also be able to lift up consciousness to the place where they could behold the true, spiritual selfhood of every individual upon whom their thought rested. Jesus began the one form of prayer which he gave us with the address, "Our Father," meaning not only his Father but yours and mine. This shows that Jesus knew that we are all, in Truth, the sons of God.

The great Teacher was, indeed, satisfied because he had accomplished in Peter what he had set out to do; he had taught him to lift up the son of man—that is, to see that a man's true selfhood is as a son of God. The Master commended Peter for his quickened consciousness and added, "Flesh and blood hath not revealed it unto thee, but my Father which is in heaven." It was Simon's spiritualized consciousness that cheered the Master and brought from him the declaration, "And I say also unto thee, That thou art Peter, and upon this rock [the spiritual discernment of the true selfhood of the son of man as the son of God] I will build my church; and the gates of hell shall not prevail against it."

The church which Jesus purposed building is, as Mrs. Eddy words it (Science and Health, p. 583), "that institution, which affords proof of its utility and is found elevating the race, rousing the dormant understanding from material beliefs to the apprehension of spiritual ideas and the demonstration of divine Science, thereby casting out devils, or error, and healing the sick." The very foundation of this church is the recognition of the spiritual fact that the so-called son of man is, in Truth, the son of God. This spiritual fact heals sickness and sin, comforts the sorrowing, supplies the needy, rests and uplifts with spiritual joy the weary and heavy-laden. Without this spiritual understanding, the Church of Christ, Scientist, would be barren of the spiritual power which enables it to minister to every human need.

The Discoverer and Founder

Mary Baker Eddy proved herself to be possessed of masculine as well as feminine qualities. As aids to her discovery of the Science of being, she used spiritual intuition, patience, persistence, and infinitely tender spiritual love. For the establishment of the Christian Science movement, she rallied the forces of intelligence, leadership, firmness, and strength, as well as constant, tender devotion. For its protection, she evidenced alertness, spiritual clearsightedness, watchfulness, and care. For its defense, she employed all the masculine and feminine qualities which were found side by side in her perfectly balanced, unselfish reflection of divine Love. She says of herself (The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany, p. 247), "The little that I have accomplished has all been done through love, — self-forgetful, patient, unfaltering tenderness."

Christ Jesus lifted up human consciousness to the point where it was enabled to grasp and finally to understand the fatherhood of God as represented in his manhood. Speaking to Philip of his representation of God, the Master declared, "He that hath seen me hath seen the Father." The humble Nazarene had given to the world all that its purest and humblest thought was then able to accept. The great Teacher knew that universal consciousness must be lifted up much higher before it could discern and accept the whole Truth—the full representation of God. The Master said: "I have yet many things to say unto you, but ye cannot bear them now. Howbeit when he, the Spirit of truth, is come, he will guide you into all truth." Christian Scientists understand this Comforter to be Christian Science.

The bearer of this final message of comfort was a woman, Mary Baker Eddy. In her, the purest and humblest thought of our time sees expressed the womanhood, the motherhood of God. She and the message which she bore completed the full representation of God's expression.

The Master declared, "By their fruits ye shall know them." By her works, Mrs. Eddy can be rightly understood. Her works should earn for her the gratitude of every mentally alert man, woman and child in the world today and in every day the world will see from now on. The full story of what Mrs. Eddy has done in lifting up the human consciousness to behold that the son of man is, in Truth, the son of his Father-Mother, God, centuries alone can tell.

Never since the time of the Master has there lived one so spiritually-minded and humble as Mary Baker Eddy. The message from God to men, Christian Science, the Holy Comforter, which she delivered in her book, Science and Health, has been, indeed, a "Key to the Scriptures" for unnumbered thousands. The spiritual understanding of the Scriptures gained through the study of this book has healed them of disease and sin and is teaching them to lift up the son of man in consciousness so that they may avoid repetition of these experiences.

Man Complete

Christian Scientists are especially grateful for the hard-won recognition accorded to women in the world today. They see in this recognition far more than tardy human justice. They realize that human consciousness is being lifted up to recognize the ideal male-and-female man of God's creating. The world is seeing something of the truth of the nature of man as the reflection of the fatherhood and motherhood of God. This is being made practical to quickened human consciousness. This invaluable truth of being must be seen, assimilated, and demonstrated in wider individual experience before it can be universally appreciated and accepted. Balance and completeness are demonstrated by realizing that you are now a complete identity of man, the idea of God, as every individual is, reflecting both the masculine and feminine qualities of your Maker.

Tenderness belongs to men and strength and fearlessness to women. This lifting up of the complete son of man in the consciousness of men and women will banish all beliefs of inequality and injustice between them. An honest, mutually helpful relationship between men and women will be the result of lifting up the son of man to the realization that each one of God's children is complete. The spiritual fact that each individual man reflects all of the qualities of his Father-Mother, God, lifts men and women to realize and to demonstrate the equality of the sexes and the completeness of man.

Selfishness Exposed and Destroyed

Selfishness grows in the thought of one who entertains a material sense of himself and others. Sooner or later, through lifting up the son of man in consciousness, we must learn to find our own in another's good. If we do not let divine Love working through Christian Science help us to uproot the false, mortal sense of self, it will finally be done in a none too gentle way, whether we wish it or not, for selfishness is no part of the real man.

Selfishness often expresses itself in the love of money. Paul, you remember, even goes so far as to say that "the love of money is the root of all evil." Keep in mind that he says not money, but "the love of money." Both those who have money and those who are without it are equally subject to the temptation of loving it. The love of money sometimes leads business to exploit labor. It operates too to cause labor to act in an utterly selfish way towards its employer. Genuine cooperation will result only when the love of one's brother becomes stronger than the love of money. This love of a man for his fellow man is found only by lifting up the son of man so that his Godlike qualities are seen and appreciated. Only he who has failed to lift up the son of man scientifically can possibly stoop to the level of valuing money above men. Such a man justifies greed in his own thought by saying, "This is business; every fellow for himself." There is one remedy for the exploiting of labor, for malingering and sabotage. This remedy will be found when we learn to love our neighbors as ourselves, and this can be done only as we use Christian Science to lift up the son of man.

Heaven, Christian Science teaches, is not a place afar off, but an ever-present state of harmonious consciousness. It is, therefore, a present possibility, but selfishness would make a hell where heaven should be enjoyed. It is a fanciful tale, of course, but did you ever hear the story of the man so persistently curious that he finally gained permission to visit both heaven and hell for just three minutes each? Naturally he looked into hell first, and what he saw astonished him greatly. He seemed to be in a great banquet hall with people at tables everywhere. They were all so thin and looked so hungry and unhappy that he wondered why they were not partaking of the delicious-looking food before them. And then he saw that they had only one instrument with which to eat the food, a fork with a handle so long that they could not get the food to their mouths. Hell, indeed! In a moment, his three minutes being up, he was quite suddenly in an identically appointed banquet hall; but the people—what good-looking, happy people these were! Then as they all sat down at the tables, he noticed again those same long-handled forks. "How do you ever feed youselves with these forks?" he asked of the jolly man nearest him. "We don't," was his surprising reply, "we all feed each other." Simple, wasn't it? To seek our own in another's good, thereby proving that we love our neighbors as ourselves, would assure us all of heaven here and now. Unselfishness will change an unhappy, starved, and even hellish atmosphere into one of heaven itself.

World-Wide Bill of Rights After the War Is Proposed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, May 19—When the present war ends and the victorious United Nations dictate the peace terms, they will include an international bill of rights, if leaders of the American Law Institute are granted a place in those proceedings and can put over their program.

At the annual convention of the Institute, which was founded by the late Secretary of State Elihu Root and nurtured so carefully by him that it today includes 700 leading members of the nation's bar, the 200 delegates here unanimously approved the world-wide bill of rights, based on those guaranteed in Magna Charta and the United States Constitution.

The delegates also authorized that the ground work be started now so that when the representatives of the victorious nations—and they expressed no doubt that they will be the United Nations—draft the formal peace measure guaranteeing the personal rights of all the people of all the nations, the Institute will have active representatives taking part in the proceedings.

Approved

The Institute's proposal to draw up a document which will list the minimum rights to be guaranteed to every individual throughout the world has been approved by the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, which will help to finance the Institute's labors in this field.

The fact that a group of prominent lawyers, many with conservative instincts, should interest themselves in working on a fundamental document for the post-war world order was held to evidence the profound American interest in the shape of the world to come after the war.

Largely the work to date of William Draper Lewis, director of the Institute and one-time dean of the University of Pennsylvania School of Law, the proposed international Bill of Rights will be a general statement that will apply to all the people of all the nations.

"It will," Mr. Lewis said, "be a statement of the rights of an individual which no government shall be allowed to violate, and guarded as jealously as the guarantees we in this country have under our own Bill of Rights and Englishmen in Magna Charta."

Contributions Generous

During the last several years, and particularly since the Nazi intolerance of the individual reached a climax, Mr. Lewis said, support of the proposal has taken material form through generous contributions to finance necessary work before and during the peace conference.

He did not make public the total amount of these gifts, but did say that they were "very generous in proportion."

The convention, which closed on May 15, also was marked by the adoption after considerable discussion of a new code of evidence embodying several drastic changes in the trial of both civil and criminal cases.

The changes, which will be referred to the various state legislatures and, in some instances, will require constitutional amendments, if adopted, was drawn up by Edward M. Morgan, of Harvard University School of Law.

Principal change to be recommended is that a defendant's prior offenses and convictions may not be used against him at his trial unless he first puts his own credibility into evidence.

Tools

During the final consideration of the code, the delegates rejected a proposal making it mandatory for trial judges to take judicial notice of recent social and economic changes, including many of those sponsored by the Roosevelt Administration.

Solicitor General Charles Fahy, one of those taking part in the discussion, said he would be reluctant to include such a provision in a national code for fear some judges might attach undue weight to such an argument as against other and more controlling evidence.

George E. Crothers, of San Francisco, who also opposed the proposal, said it suggested that judges are to become "tools in the hands of the party which controls the Government."

Evacuation of Japanese Felt By California Truck Farms

By Rodney L. Brink

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—The bouquet-like outdoor fruit and vegetable markets which have astonished California visitors throughout many winters and which customarily appear to blossom with riotous profusion of color and variety at this time of year, are somewhat subdued. Those master gardeners and arrangers of vegetables, the Japanese, have been replaced by others who are less accustomed to these highly-specialized tasks. But they are learning.

Japanese moved inland from coastal zones are already starting to raise vegetables, and by far the greater number of the 6,450 farms which they are leaving are in the hands of new owners and lessees, and are producing or being put into production.

The Wartime Civil Control Administration, in charge of evacuated Japanese, reports that 27 varieties of vegetables will be planted on the first 120-acre plot cultivated by evacuees at Manzanar, in the eastern shadow of Mt. Whitney. Beets, carrots, endive, white onions, radishes, melons, cucumbers, parsley, peppers, cabbage, beans, and hubbard, banana, and zucchini squash are represented in the plantings for the reception center's tables, it is announced.

New Production Small

This start of production on newly-cleared land is small when compared with the 233,566 acres represented by former Japanese farms in Washington, Oregon, California and Arizona, but is a start toward what is intended to be approximate self-sufficiency for many thousands of the Japanese now being transplanted.

Meanwhile, agricultural experts and officials working on the transfer of Japanese farms to other control, and confronted with the manifold problems of maintaining production of needed vegetables during a period of almost cataclysmic shift of land managership, believe that the transition is not bringing and will not bring undue hardship upon the average West Coast consumer and his family.

Harold J. Ryan, Commissioner of Agriculture for Los Angeles County, most populous area as to Japanese, and containing about one-ninth of all Japanese farm lands in the coastal zone, believes that the new white owners and lessees of the former Japanese farms are generally capable, and that they are taking up production where the Japanese left off in a way that gives promise of ample vegetable supplies.

This one careful watcher of the unprecedented transition in his area already notes a tendency among the white American farmers who are taking over to limit their crops to fewer varieties, even to single crops, such as beans, corn, or squash.

Japanese Had the Knack

The Japanese truck gardeners, many of them, planted a variety of crops the year around, undertaking as nearly as possible to have one pay crop ready for the market at all times. This, through careful planning, could be accomplished, and it was this knack, plus the careful handling and arranging on the stalls of the outdoor markets, that brought never-failing exclamations of surprise to California's winter visitors when they first came in contact with these markets.

Some of the crops on which the Japanese had become almost exclusive specialists, the crops that involved much "stoop" labor, such as strawberries and bush berries of other kinds, also some of the lighter root crops like onions and table beets, have already fallen off to some extent, the Agriculture Commissioner points out.

He believes, however, that such shortages will be made up by importations from other States, or through the natural expansion of production on the part of the old-line non-Japanese growers who planted more heavily as the prospect of a vegetable shortage developed.

All growers, whether of the perishable salad vegetables or the more stable storage crops, are much concerned about the prospect of a shortage of labor, Mr. Ryan says.

The widespread aspects of the situation, the great urge that has generated to plant larger crops and victory gardens, and other factors at present incomputable, leave the result, from the consumer's viewpoint, rather uncertain, the Commissioner believes.

Much Left to Speculation

"At the moment," he says, "the disorganized condition of the productive areas and units, and the lack of definite information covering the gardening industry as a whole, leaves much in the realm of speculation. We may even be facing overproduction of some items and not be aware of it."

The various Federal, State, and County agricultural services vitally interested and most watchful, will be able before long, he believes, to add their figures and show a result that will provide a basis for calculating not only the supplies to be available in the immediate future, but the vegetable needs and prospective supplies for another cropping season.

Japanese, in some areas from which they have not as yet been evacuated, have stayed on as hired hands or advisers of the new tenants or owners. This situation was changing rapidly as the end of May came in sight, and with it the approximate "deadline" set by Lieut.-Gen. John L. DeWitt for coastal zone evacuation.

Before mid-May only 9 per cent of the 233,566 acres once held by Japanese remained to be transferred to other operators, the Wartime Civil Control Administration announced.

A major phase of the great transition was nearing its close. The problems of continued production on lands once held by Japanese, and also of resettlement and self-support in the areas to which they are being removed, are wide open, but with hopeful signs.

Belt of Russian Dandelions, For Rubber, Soon to Grace U. S.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AKRON, Ohio—A belt of Russian dandelions will bloom from coast to coast in the northern tier of states, possibly here in Ohio, William F. O'Neil, President of the General Tire & Rubber Company, disclosed here recently, if experiments with Russian seed come up to expectations.

Mr. O'Neil, who is called the champion of guayule, the Mexican rubber bush, is now aiding the Government in sponsoring the experimentation with the Russian dandelion as a source for rubber.

Russians have been using "Koksagyz," which is the Russian word for dandelions, for some time now as a source of rubber for their war machine, and the United States Government has recently concluded an agreement with Moscow to obtain a portion of Russian dandelion seed for broad experimentation in this country, Mr. O'Neil said.

Planes have been resorted to for quick action, and in addition six tons of "dandelionski" are coming here by boat.

The latter will arrive too late for planting this year, but seeds coming by plane are expected to get to America in time for spring planting at a chain of test stations to be set up, so Mr. O'Neil states, from Portland, Maine, to Portland, Oregon. Specific locations of these stations have not yet been announced.

The extreme lengths to which the Government has gone to obtain the seed are simply another step in widespread efforts to develop rubber from any source, to replace that which was cut off by Japan in the Far East.

It was also revealed by the rubber company president that 150 separate plantings of guayule will be made under Government supervision this spring in Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, and California. Several stations are already in operation and staffs are attempting every conceivable type of planting. The purpose, Mr. O'Neil said, is to put all available seed to work to build up guayule rubber stocks and to test plant culture under every conceivable condition, with a view to increasing yield during the war period when rubber from any source is urgently needed.

Million Garments for Russia

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 19—A million garments valued at more than $2,000,000 have been or will be sent to Russia by the American Red Cross, the Chairman, Norman H. Davis, announced today.

Many of the garments are being produced by Red Cross chapters in this country. Heavy garments, shoes, blankets, and soap have been purchased with Red Cross funds.

The Red Cross recently doubled its Russia clothing quota on receipt of news that the Red Cross and Red Crescent societies are establishing a number of homes for war-orphaned children and that clothing was greatly needed for them.

Soap has been a major item in American relief shipments to Russia. The American Red Cross has already sent 1,300 tons of laundry and toilet soap and will soon dispatch 100 tons of surgeon's green soap.

A donation of 100,000 cakes of toilet soap by the Hershey Corporation to the Red Cross was also included in the shipment. More than $1,000,000 worth of medical supplies have also been dispatched to Russia by the Red Cross.

Philanthropy in U. S. Still Held As Private Duty Even at Sacrifice

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 19—The American people still hold that philanthropy is an individual and private responsibility which must continue to be discharged even when it involves sacrifice, according to a survey of public opinion published in the Yearbook of Philanthropy, edited by John Price Jones and issued today.

The nationwide survey, made by accepted sampling methods, found that 87 per cent of those queried believed private institutions to be an integral part of the way of life for which Americans are now fighting abroad. The survey indicated also that more than 60 per cent of those queried felt their gifts to charity had been well administered.

Private philanthropy is one of the major businesses of the nation, despite the attempts of some governmental agencies to turn all such activities over to Federal bureaus, the yearbook declares. In the 18 years from 1922 through 1939, more than $11,000,000,000 was directly contributed by the American people.

American philanthropy has recovered from the depression slump and is now on the upswing, the volume reports. The increasing participation of thousands of small givers was declared to be a trend promising necessary support for sound philanthropy despite the war and new governmental tax proposals.

Ban on Halting Of Trucks Sought

WASHINGTON, May 19 (AP)—Legislation broadening the 1934 Anti-Racketeering Act to subject labor organizations to prosecution for interference with interstate commerce was approved yesterday by a House judiciary subcommittee.

Introduced by Representative Sam Hobbs (D) of Alabama, the bill does not specifically refer to unions in any of its provisions. But Committee members said it was designed to meet a situation growing out of recent court rulings that labor unions could not be prosecuted under the 1934 act for interfering with truckers who had not complied with union regulations.

Labor spokesmen had opposed the legislation on the grounds it was too broad and indefinite.

The bill amends the 1934 law by defining "robbery" and "extortion" to include the taking or obtaining of property by "actual or threatened force, or violence, or fear of injury."

It provides for maximum penalties of 20 years' imprisonment and a $10,000 fine for violations.

Mr. Hobbs said a new section, added at the request of Joseph B. Eastman, Defense Transportation Co-ordinator, prohibits interference with or obstruction of interstate commerce by "physical force or intimidation."

Truckers and farm groups contended during hearings that the legislation was necessary to prevent union agents from stopping trucks and compelling operators to produce union cards or employ union workers to assist them in unloading.

Creaks in the Axis Heard by Writers

Germany has between 400,000 and 600,000 troops busy in France preparing defenses against a possible invasion attempt by the United Nations, according to Philip Whitcomb, an American newspaperman who has arrived in Lisbon in an exchange for Axis nationals. The correspondent, who was a Nazi prisoner in Occupied France, also discloses that the Germans have been building underground hangars for at least 4,000 warplanes.

Meanwhile, in another series of dispatches, Associated Press writers who were held in Germany and Italy again picture the two Axis nations as lands of want and anxiety in which final hopes for victory are dependent upon the outcome of new offensive actions this year.

Louis Lochner, former Associated Press chief in Berlin, declares that there are serious deficiencies in Germany's wartime diet, and Ernest G. Fisher, erstwhile Berlin staff writer, tells how the Germans are slaughtering cattle and hogs to save milk and potatoes for civilian consumption.

In further describing Italy as hungry, cool toward its Axis allies and tired of Fascism and Mussolini, Richard G. Massock, chief of the former Associated Press Bureau in Rome, asserts that minor uprisings have occurred in various parts of Italy and that Italian troops in the Balkans are gradually being replaced by Bulgarians.

Nazi Activity

By Philip Whitcomb
Written for the Associated Press

LISBON, Portugal, May 19 — Germany's Army in Occupied France, probably numbering between 400,000 and 600,000 men, is more active now than at any time since the Armistice of Compiègne two years ago.

Rehearsal invasions are staged daily on the French coasts under the tutelage of a special circulating staff experienced in the methods of Britain's raids.

A fleet of small boats sufficient to carry an invasion army was collected last month and now is being made ready.

A ground organization has concealed hangars for 4,000 planes, according to general estimate—for 12,000 planes, in the opinion of one competent observer.

There has been a burst of activity in each of the five German organizations which provide the hundreds of thousands of men—the regular Army garrisons, coast defense forces, a skeleton invasion force, an air defense force and raiding force and divisions resting or being reconstructed.

With Nazi authorities vainly trying to co-ordinate these forces, a conflicting organization is the economic staff with three objectives: to get the maximum French output of civil and war goods, to obtain the most possible for Germany and to locate and acquire all key businesses in France.

Carpet-Baggers

These modern carpet-baggers wear uniforms and engage in a continual pitched battle with four other German organizations in Occupied France — the Army, Propaganda Ministry, Gestapo and Embassy.

The commanding general is supposed to control the first four and respect the wishes of the fifth, the Embassy, but actually each devotes much energy to blocking the other four.

The angriest is the propaganda branch which produces daily floods of persuasive, friendly material through the press, movies, theaters, radio and posters only to have their effect wiped out by the Army shooting 50 hostages or the economic service getting a Frenchman's business or the Gestapo holding some servant girl for six months while it decides whether she insulted a German officer.

In comparison with Germany and other warring nations, the French are eating, saving and enjoying recreation.

Tendency Is To Wait

Politically, the general tendency is to wait for a definite turn in the war rather than try the impossible job now of breaking the Armistice terms.

Toward the New Chief of Government, Pierre Laval, the attitude is one of deferred judgment until something happens but the public generally is very pleased that Marshal Pétain has given command of all France's land, sea and air forces to Admiral Jean Darlan, keeping them from M. Laval.

Belts Pulled In

By Louis P. Lochner
Former Head of Associated Press Berlin Bureau

LISBON, Portugal, May 19 — Americans interned for five months at Bad Nauheim ate considerably better than the average German but still we lost weight and felt the physical effects of insufficient diet.

German officials said our rations were half again as large as German allotments—and these were supplemented from our own sources. This showed us how tightly the Germans had pulled in their belts.

The food problem might have been worse except that supplementary American food, such as milk and soups, butter, fruit juices, bacon and beverages arrived from time to time from the commissary of the abandoned Berlin Embassy.

The German fare lacked hot beverages.

Two days weekly were meatless and two days offered only so-called feldkeuche, a one-course dish of soup with one piece of meat.

Fruit was scant.

Eggs seldom were served.

Our housing was elegant but we had no freedom.

Relations with German authorities headed by an SS (Blackshirt) officer from the Foreign Office protocol section were formal, polite, correct. The obvious desire prevailed on both sides to avoid incidents.

In a situation where morale had its ups and downs and where flare-ups with enemy wardens might have added dangerous fuel to the flames, this was important.

Without communication with the world outside Germany, we owed what we learned from the Allied side to one newspaperman on whose small radio some of us, technically meeting for nightly "choir-practice," heard the London news.

Our chief guardian had to use occasional strong-arm methods to assure the most essential service at a time when a labor shortage was acute everywhere in Germany.

Thus, when unable to get an electrician to put the lights in order, he simply used his authority to arrest the local electrician and press him into service.

When waiters were lacking he got the Italians to pick up three and ship them across the Alps.

When chambermaids were needed, a dozen compulsory labor service girls were requisitioned from a nearby labor camp.

When we were freezing, this German official simply requisitioned 500 tons of coal for our hotel.

We held our own church services. For recreation we had spelling bees and debates, treasure hunts and mock trials, readings, music recitals and lectures.

Italy Tired of War

By Richard G. Massock
Former Head of the Associated Press Rome Bureau

LISBON, Portugal, May 19 — Those of us who have lived among the Italians regard them as peace-loving people who have had enough of wars.

In the opinion of seasoned observers, newspaper propaganda against the "Anglo-Saxon-Judo-Democratic Plutocracy" and "High Priest Roosevelt" has failed to stir any noticeable bitterness against the United States.

Fascism makes much of Black Shirt particpation in war.

Troops of the Fascist Militia figure prominently in news reports of actions on various fronts.

Premier Mussolini has called to the leadership of the party as its secretary a veteran of the war in Spain, Aldo Vidussoni.

This young man interrupted the study of law for service in the Legions and was sent to Spain. But even such a Black Shirt hero has not been able to inspire the Italians with fighting spirit.

That may be why Mussolini answered Hitler's repeated request for troops with only a few hundred thousand.

The Italians themselves have a new conundrum:

"What is the difference between the Japanese and Italian armies?

"It is—the Japanese have taken Manila, the Italians have taken mai nulla (nothing)."

Most of the Italian fighting is in the conquered Balkans against Serbian and Montenegrin guerrillas.

Official figures for April show the Italians lost 426 men killed and 508 wounded there compared with 65 killed and 446 wounded in Russia and 186 killed and 110 wounded in North Africa.

The Axis, as a matter of fact, has been gradually replacing the armies in the Balkans with Bulgarian troops.

In Italy itself, on the one-time Yugoslav frontier, there seems to have been some trouble.

At Fiume 140 persons, including 18 women, were tried on charges of membership in an armed frontier "Communist" band which had attacked Italian troops. Some were shot and others were sent to prison.

The Prefect of Trieste on April 25 ordered curfew from 9 p. m. to 5 a. m. in more than a half dozen townships in his zone. The only reason given was "to safeguard the public order."

The well-known comedian Angelo Cecchelin was arrested in Trieste charged with telling "anti-national, anti-fascist" jokes on the stage.

He was credited with the quip: Now that Italy has lost East Africa to the British the Via Emperor in Rome is to be renamed Via Mussolini. Via means both street and "away" with something.

Only a few days ago an Italian Colonel was killed by a shot from ambush as his car passed near Ljubljana (in Slovenia, across the old Yugoslav border from Italy).

Observers in Rome estimate that a Serb army of 80,000 men is still waging war against the Axis invaders in what was Yugoslavia.

U. S.: Cuffless Pants; Germany: No Pants

By the Associated Press

Lisbon, Portugal, May 19

Alvin J. Steinkopf, Associated Press writer repatriated from Germany, was swapping frigid pleasantries with a German national for whom he was being exchanged.

"The United States is going to pot," said the German. "It's a place where you can't get cuffs with pants—an intolerable situation undoubtedly breeding revolution."

"In Germany," retorted Mr. Steinkopf, "a citizen not only can't get cuffs with his pants—he can't get pants."

Milk Saving Plan

By Ernest G. Fischer
Former Associated Press Berlin Staff Writer

LISBON, Portugal, May 19—Although the normal consumer gets less than 12 ounces of meat to eat each week in Germany, the Government has been engaged for some time in an emergency program of slaughtering cattle and hogs.

Suckling calves are being killed to save milk and medium-weight hogs butchered to conserve potatoes and other feeds.

The butchering of calves is described as a temporary measure to save milk for making much-needed butter, yet housewives, who get very little butter and milk, complain that the immature animals give "unsubstantial" meat.

Last fall the Government offered a premium of 40 marks (later 12 marks) for each porker brought to market, but the bonus failed to bring fulfillment of pork demands.

This spring it increased the basic price of hogs weighing from 198 to 260 pounds.

In other words, it is paying farmers to dispose of their hogs before they are fattened in order to save feed for forthcoming pigs.

The result is the slaughter of animals which, with a few more months of fattening, would furnish fats as well as pork. Hogs are counted on to furnish two thirds of Germany's meat and one fourth of its edible fats.

Meanwhile German farmers, who are at least three weeks behind schedule on their 1942 crops, have been ordered to increase the production of vegetables, vegetable fats, and potatoes. At the same time, Reichsmarshal Hermann Göring told growers that the 1941 acreages in grain and sugar beets must be maintained.

Unfavorable weather, insufficient fertilizer, the shortage of man power and horse power, and tardiness in the delivery of seeds are obstacles delaying this program.

Although Nazi propagandists claimed that the Reich produces approximately 600,000 tons of butter yearly, ranking second only to the United States, Germany has suffered from a shortage of fats since before the war.

The war with Russia has cut off the overland route to the Orient by which Germany had obtained whale blubber from Japan and soy beans from Manchukuo. Whaling has failed to solve the problem because of the long perilous voyage to the whaling waters.

Of 185 margarine plants in Germany, 136 are closed because of the lack of raw materials.

The demand for vegetables has increased because of low rations in meat, butter, and eggs. Per capita vegetable consumption for the five years before the war averaged 105 pounds per year, but in 1941 consumption per capita was 165 pounds, according to German statistics.

Truck growers increased their vegetable acreage 45 per cent in the first two years of war. In 1942 a further increase of 25 per cent was decreed. At the same time farmers were ordered to plant at least 15 per cent of cultivated land in potatoes, reducing the planting for feedstuffs and brewery grain.

General Göring called last winter the "longest, worst and most stubborn in more than a hundred years" and acknowledged that spring farm work was "later than usual."

In addition to the extreme temperatures and late thaw, fertilizer deliveries were delayed during the winter because transportation facilities were tied up with war traffic.

German farm experts said that the phosphorous fertilizer available was only 33 per cent of the amount used in 1933 and that nitrogen supplies were only 76 per cent of the amount distributed in 1938-1939.

Unconquerable Norway Defies Nazis

Associated Press

A Mourning Cross in Oslo

In protest against Nazi persecutions of Norwegian loyalists, this mourning cross, and others like it, appeared throughout Oslo on Feb. 17, 1942, which had been secretly designated as a day of national mourning for victims of the Gestapo. The cross in this picture is beside an Oslo subway entrance.

Anti-Nazi Unrest Mounts in Occupied Europe

Continued from Page 1

that 500 teachers had been deported to labor camps in the Far North aboard an old wooden ship. Reichskommissar Terboven was said to have refused to countermand orders for the sailing despite information that 100 of the educators were ill and that the ship was designed to hold only 250 passengers.]

Until recently, it was disclosed, Norwegian teachers managed to keep their organizations going and to some extent were able to build a solid front against oppressions.

On Feb. 5, Premier Quisling issued a decree whereby a Nazi "teachers' front," or Laerersamband, should be established. This was meant to replace all existing organizations of teachers. Orvar Saether, former Chief of Staff of the Hird—the Storm Troopers—was appointed leader of the new organization. Mr. Saether pointed out in his commentary on one decree that teachers were not forced to join the Quisling Party, but added that "in due course they would find it appropriate to do so."

Conscription of Children

Another decree compelled all Norwegian children between the ages of 10 and 18 to adhere to the Quisling Party's youth movement. The control of this movement was in the hands of Axel Stang, Minister of Labor, who made it clear in a speech that boys and girls from the age of 10 could be called up for compulsory training and labor service during their free time.

[Repatriated Associated Press writers, who had been interned in Germany, disclosed upon their arrival in Lisbon the other day that children of similar age were also subject to forced labor in the Reich.]

The new regulations issued by Prof. Ragnar Skanke, Quisling Minister for Church and Education, were meant to hammer Nazi doctrines into the children of Norway. Premier Quisling's portrait was to be displayed in all schools and pupils were to be instructed in the doctrines of the Quisling Party.

Wholesale Arrests

Children who showed disrespect to teachers or fellow pupils who had joined the Quisling Party were suspended for six months or even sent to reformatory school. As a consequence of these drastic measures a storm of protest swept Norway in which teachers, clergy, parents, and pupils joined. Of Norway's 14,000 teachers, 12,000 refused to accept the new order.

It was this decree for the regimentation of Norway's youth which led to the resignation of all bishops of the Norwegian Church and later of all the clergy.

Wholesale arrests of the most active members of the teachers' opposition were ordered. In every county of Norway some well-known Quislingite was asked to hand in to the county police a list of most "dangerous" teachers. The teachers then were arrested.

In Oslo alone 290 teachers were detained, in Bergen 200, in Trondheim 100, and nearly the whole teaching staff in Tromsoe.

Some teachers were sent to the notorious concentration camp at Grini near Oslo, others were forced to do hard manual labor. Germans and Quislingites selected an airdrome near Brekstad for them where Russian prisoners of war were working under terrible conditions. More than 12,000 teachers were arrested.

After these events it was still maintained by Quisling authorities that no teacher was compelled to join the Laerersamband, but all teachers who resumed work were automatically drafted into this organization. Those who refused to join were unable to collect their salaries. Most Norwegian teachers preferred to teach their pupils without being paid. Teaching was resumed at some schools, others did not reopen.

In the larger cities a majority of the teachers were dragged away into concentration camps or to forced labor. Schools also were requisitioned to quarter German soldiers. In the whole of Oslo, for instance, not more than 250 children are now receiving school tuition.

The resistance of Norwegian teachers hindered Premier Quisling and his underlings from proceeding to the regimentation of other groups and professions. After this failure the long-dreamed-of "labor front" could not be established. Because of the resistance of the teachers he saw there was no place for a "peasants' front," a "fisherman's front," or any other "front" in Norway.

[The British Broadcasting Corporation declared in a recent broadcast picked up by CBS in New York that many doctors have resigned from hospitals rather than comply with Premier Quisling's methods. Premier Quisling has now forbidden further resignations on the penalty of being prosecuted for sabotage.

The doctors' action was said to have been followed by the resignation of 95 per cent of the members of the leading lawyers' association. No action has yet been taken against them.]

Roosevelt Sees Sure but Hard Road to Victory

OTTAWA, May 19 (AP)—President Roosevelt declared today that "the people of the United Nations can look forward confidently along the hard road of victory" in a message read to the opening session of the United Nations air training conference.

Robert A. Lovett, United States Assistant Secretary of War for Air, read the message to the delegates of 14 nations.

"It is particularly fitting that this conference should be held in Canada, for Canada has increasingly become the airdrome of democracy, sending from her training fields thousands upon thousands of her own men and men of the other United Nations to fight in the cause of liberty over all the battlefields of this planetary war," the President's message said.

"Without Canada's tremendous contribution to our common destiny the cause of the United Nations might have been greatly imperilled. With Canada's valiant and unswerving aid, with the joined power and courage and audacity your conference symbolizes, the people of the United Nations can look forward confidently along the hard road of victory.

"The hopes of free men and women everywhere, the hopes of those who are awaiting liberation in the countries the savage invaders have darkened and despoiled, are with the United Nations."

President's Suggestions

President Roosevelt has also made important suggestions to the Air Training Conference of 14 United Nations, Prime Minister Mackenzie King told the conference.

He disclosed only that Mr. Roosevelt's suggestions dealt with the scope of the conference and its agenda, both of which are military secrets.

The Prime Minister declared that co-ordinated effort of the United Nations holds "the key to victory."

"The aim of the Air Training Conference is not merely the discussion of problems," he said to the delegates garbed in colorful uniforms of their countries and assembled in the Senate Chamber. "It is proposed to explore all possible avenues of co-operation and co-ordination in the field of air training with a view to planning the best and speediest use of all existing facilities."

He said that Canada and the United States operate on interior lines of communications, allowing the swift dispatch of air power to any war theaters in the global conflict.

Russia Not Represented

Russia was the only great allied power not represented.

After the opening session, all meetings will be secret and even the agenda will not be announced.

Air Marshal G. O. Johnson, deputy chief of the Canadian Air Force, said in a radiocast last night:

"The nature of the conference will be such that the conclusions reached will be implemented long before the enemy may be aware of their nature. It would be folly to expect that substantial fruits of this conference will be immediately visible."

The nations split their work into three groups: The British Commonwealth Air Training Group of Canada, the United Kingdom, Australia and New Zealand, together with the United States; other countries carrying on air training in North America such as Norway, The Netherlands and China; and the countries training chiefly in Africa and England such as Poland; Czechoslovakia, South Africa, Greece, Belgium and Free France.

The primary objective of the conference, Marshal Johnson said, was to standardize air training technique. He said potential man power for air crews and composition of air crews would be considered.

No Racing Meet in Reno

RENO, Nevada, May 19 (AP) — George Wingfield, chairman of the Nevada Racing Commission, denied an application for a spring racing meet. "Winning the war is more important than horse racing," he said.

Woman in N. Z. Parliament

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUCKLAND, New Zealand — The New Zealand Parliament gets its third sitting woman member, and the fourth in its history, by the election, unopposed, of Mrs. A. N. Grigg for the Mid-Canterbury seat. Mrs. Grigg's husband, Major Grigg, was member of the constituency when he fell in battle in Libya, and his wife has taken his place. As a result of the party truce between the Labor Party, which is the Government, and the National Party (Major Grigg was a Nationalist) Mrs. Grigg was not opposed.

Gestapo Chief Sent to Holland To Quell Anti-Nazi Surge

LONDON, May 19 (AP) — Adolf Hitler has sent Gestapo Chief Heinrich Himmler to the Netherlands to quell a surge of anti-Nazi resistance among Dutch patriots, the Aneta news Agency said yesterday.

Herr Himmler's dispatch to the Low Country followed a week of Nazi repression in which the invasion-jittery Germans executed 96 Dutchmen, re-arrested all former Dutch officers and cadets and seized 460 prominent Netherlanders as hostages.

Before going to the Netherlands Herr Himmler conferred with his strongarm Lieutenant, Reinhard Heydrich—Der Henker, or the hangman, as he is known among Europe's oppressed millions.

Earlier, a spokesman for the Netherlands Government-in-Exile here broadcast a warning to the occupied country that a puppet Nazi administration would be established there, headed by Anton A. Mussert, would-be little Führer and chief of the Dutch Nazi Party.

It was believed in London that Herr Himmler's arrival was connected with these German plans.

The Netherlands spokesman, Adrian J. Pelt, urged Dutchmen back home to offer all possible resistance but to refrain from reckless acts that would lead to new wholesale executions.

"Draw the line where prudence ceases and recklessness begins," he counseled, "because recklessness might compromise the chances which remain open for the moment when they will have real power.

"It is premature to resort to deeds of open resistance which could only result in quelling your best intentions in blood.

"Present-day conditions are much more serious and more critical than during last autumn, and thus greater caution is required. Something more has been added, however—namely an improvement in the war situation and a worsening for Hitler.

"Do not allow yourselves to be slaughtered like sheep. The conflict which may come upon you in the next few days, especially for the civil servants, is a conflict between duty and the death sentence which is more acute than ever.

"In the circumstances it also remains true that you are in the best position to judge how to act in order to prevent the functioning of a Mussert government as much as possible."

'Pays to Be Decent'

PELLA, Iowa, May 19 (AP)—Dr. Alexander Loudon, Netherlands Ambassador to the United States, said in a Central College commencement address here yesterday that "the German and Japanese peoples will have to be made to understand that it pays to be decent."

He said the nations of the world were given unheeded warnings of German and Japanese intentions in pamphlets published in 1895 and 1927, respectively.

"These twin patterns of conquest were so bold and brutal that most people felt them to be mental aberrations of the authors," he added. "Our failure to know our enemies has cost us dearly."

The college conferred honorary Doctor of Laws degrees upon Crown Princess Juliana of the Netherlands Royal House and Mr. Loudon.

The Princess was praised in the citation for "conspicuous service in the cause of the United Nations as an Ambassador of good will." Pella is a Dutch-American town of 3,600.

Ex-Mayor Held

STOCKHOLM, May 19 (AP) — William de Vlugt, former Mayor of Amsterdam, is one of 460 Dutch citizens being held as hostages by the Germans, a special correspondent of the Pagens Nyheter reported from Berlin yesterday. The Mayor's first secretary is also held, along with Professor Enthoven, well-known scholar.

Last Friday 2,000 Dutch officers and cadets were ordered to appear at the barracks in five towns and were again made prisoners of war, the dispatch said:

Belgians Slain

LONDON, May 19 (AP)—The Belgian news agency said today that 15 more Belgians had been executed by the Germans, five in reprisal for attempted attacks on German Air Force Headquarters in Brussels. Charges against the others were not known.

Army Bombs Stop Hawaii Lava Flow

HILO, T. H., May 19 (AP)—Army bombers were called into action to enforce the Hawaiian blackout—they bombed famed Mauna Loa volcano to halt a two weeks' eruption which made it possible at times to read a newspaper on the war-darkened streets of Hilo, 35 miles away.

The Army censorship permitted disclosure last night as the volcano lava wall, 60 feet high and half a mile wide finally came to a halt May 13. The lava passed within a few miles of the Hilo water supply, and then shifted southward when about 11 miles from the heart of the city.

Bombing was resorted to on May 2, a procedure first employed during the 1935 eruption when 20 600-pound bombs were dropped at points designated by Dr. Thomas A. Jaggar, Government volcanologist. The plan of the bombing is to cause the collapse of rock tubes through which the lava advances from the vent in the mountainside.

Archbishop Defends Raids on Germany

LONDON, May 19 (AP)—The new Archbishop of Canterbury defended today the RAF's heavy bombings of Lübeck and Rostock as "part of the bitter price paid for aid to Russia" and criticized the emphasis in some quarters on the civilian casualties and destruction of historic buildings.

The Archbishop, the Most Rev. William Temple, who was enthroned last month, spoke in his first address to the full Synod of the Canterbury Convocation.

"Christian sentiment is profoundly shocked," he said, "by the way such news is presented when that news in itself is the proper occasion for rejoicing."

Tokyo Called PT Boats Flapping-Winged Monsters

WASHINGTON, May 19 (AP)—Lieut. John D. Bulkeley of New York, the Navy's torpedo boat hero from the Philippines, said in an interview that the Tokyo radio, accounting for the noise and destruction wrought by the little vessels in the darkness, said "The Americans are using a new secret weapon which is a monster with flapping wings that fires torpedoes in all directions."

Lieutenant Bulkeley, after a brief leave here, will go to Newport, R. I. The Navy has assigned him to work with torpedo boats at the training school there.

Guerrillas Change Balkans Into Major Theater of War

By E. Berg Holt
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, May 19—News of how Croats as well as Serbs are waging successful guerrilla warfare in the forests and mountains of Bosnia and Serbia has just reached London from one who was actually in the country until a few weeks ago.

This source declares that not less than 80,000 Croats and 120,000 Serbs are engaged in the struggle not only against the Germans and Italians but also against members of their own pro-Nazi Ustachi groups.

The latter are their special enemies and are given no quarter. They are accused of unspeakable cruelties, particularly against Yugoslavs who belong to the orthodox community, of whom the majority are Serbs.

The struggle has become intensified since a Serb revolt against the Axis six weeks ago at Zabalj, which the Hungarians were ordered to suppress. The Hungarians were reported to have massacred some 5,000 Serbs, mostly women, children and older men, whereupon Gen. Draja Mikhailovitch's "underground" Serbian army attacked the Hungarians in some of the costliest fighting of the war.

The Ustachi also are held responsible for killing nearly 500,000 people.

Whereas the guerrillas, or Chetniks, shoot members of the Ustachi on sight, they try to avoid conflict with Yugoslav regulars, whether Croat or Serb, against whom they say they have no quarrel—an attitude which the majority of the regulars appear to reciprocate.

For the most part the Chetniks hold the countryside and the Axis the towns. But townspeople are stated to have organized an efficient system of communicating with the guerrillas and are sending them supplies.

Towns like Serajevo and Nish are more or less surrounded by Chetniks, who are constantly harassing German communications with Greece, especially in South Serbia.

Food conditions in towns like Zagreb, this source said, are extremely bad, due mainly to the action of the Germans in March and April, 1941, when they took many trainloads of supplies from the country. In consequence of the disorganization of food supplies the "black market" thrived.

One report states that Premier Milan Neditch's puppet Serb Government has attempted to meet the situation by a decree forbidding all private trade in foodstuffs through Serbia. The buying and selling of foodstuffs, even at officially fixed maximum prices has been prohibited, the Government itself taking over the handling of all foodstuffs.

In Croatia resistance against the Axis and against Dr. Ante Pavelitch, puppet ruler, has been increasing. Fresh trouble came with the recent incorporation of the Orthodox-Moslem Yugoslav Banovina of Bosnia-Herzegovina into the Pavelitch rule. To strengthen his hand Dr. Pavelitch has summoned a Parliament of his own nominees. Failure, however, to gain the co-operation of members of Dr. Vlatko Matchek's Croatian Peasant Party has forced the puppet Premier to adopt terroristic methods.

One problem which will have to be tackled when the war ends, this source believes, is the antagonism which the Ustachi have stirred up between the Serbs and the Croats.

Many Serbs are inclined to hold all Croats responsible for the outrages which are committed by Fascists only. This has caused the Croats to fear a possible Serb campaign of revenge after the war.

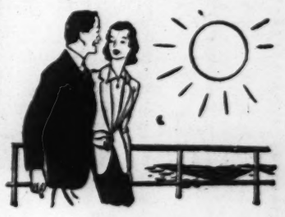
It is an urgent necessity, this source declares, that responsible Yugoslavs outside the country should make a declaration guaranteeing equal rights for all three racial groups in the country—Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes—all whom are now suffering equally under the yoke of the slave drivers.

The whole country, this source asserts, is fully convinced of the certainty of Allied victory.

History Record on Film For Library of Congress

WASHINGTON, May 18 (AP)—The Library of Congress is going to make a collection of motion pictures to provide "a first-hand record of American history" and "keep alive for posterity the changing aspects of the American scene."

Archibald MacLeish, the librarian, announcing plans for the colection, explained that heretofore the library had been unable to select and keep films because of the lack of suitable storage facilities.



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Soviet Resistance Grows on Kerch

Continued from Page 1

until they, too, were forced to halt by our antitank fire.

"Later the Fascist tank units became less active. They now display manifest caution and shrink from antitank fire.

"German infantry following each tank column rushes from one side to the other when it falls under our fire.

"The enemy's 'spring infantry' doesn't venture into attack without tanks. A considerable part of it consists of green infantrymen brought from France or mobilized in Germany."

Many of these troops are towed into battle in armored trailers behind the tanks, but when the tanks are knocked out the counterattack is disrupted, Red Star said.

It credited the Germans with continual attempts, nevertheless, mentioning one Soviet infantry force which beat off 14 successive tank-led counterattacks and another which withstood 16.

The German High Command said Kharkov's defenders had destroyed 447 Soviet tanks and repelled new mass attacks by the Red Army while "destruction of the last remnants of the enemy on the Kerch Peninsula is about to be completed."

German troops were said to have gained ground in central, northern, and Lapland sectors of the front.

"In waters off the Kola Peninsula (which separates the White and Barents Seas) a large freighter was so badly damaged by a direct bomb hit that the ship's loss can be reckoned with," the High Command reported. "Air raids against Murmansk caused considerable destruction in harbor territory. In aerial combats the Soviets lost 45 aircraft, including 13 Hurricanes."

Offensive in China?

A Chinese Government spokesman declared today there were signs of an impending major Japanese offensive against China and that this country, faced with a "very grave" threat on the Burma border, urgently needed planes from its allies.

The Japanese have intensified operations in Chekiang, the coastal Province below Shanghai, the spokesman told a press conference, and are moving more troops into Burma.

"The Burma-Yunnan border will witness large-scale fighting," he predicted. "The situation is very grave."

The spokesman said Japanese reinforcements were pouring into Burma and that not all yet have crossed into China's Yunnan Province. A concentration of 500 enemy planes in Burma, he said, is on a scale "out of proportion with their land operations."

He said bitter fighting was in progress in Chekiang and that the Japanese were continuing to mass troops in northern Honan Province, above the Yellow River. He estimated Japanese air strength at Hankow at about 100 planes.

The spokesman said the Chinese Government had come into possession of an officially approved Japanese map, published in Tokyo, showing the projected scope of Japan's so-called co-prosperity sphere and that this included all of Siberia and India.

He declared the map "deserves as much attention as the notorious Tanaka Memorial"—a supposed memo on Japanese plans for domination of the Pacific, attributed to the late Baron Giichi Tanaka but held by the Japanese to be a forgery.

The spokesman said the map of Japan's projected sphere "to us seems to be the dream of a lunatic, but the Japanese say it represents their settled national policy with even divine sanction."

He said its western boundary ran up the Persian Gulf, then to the Caspian Sea and on to the Ural Mountains.

"It goes without saying that China, Indo-China, Thailand, the Malay Peninsula, Burma, India, Iran and the whole of Siberia are within the sphere," he said.

Huge Ocean Area:

"It also includes a huge oceanic area embracing the Philippines, Netherlands Indies, New Guinea, the northern tip of Australia with Port Darwin and Cape York, Guam, Yap and the whole of Sakhalin Island."

In reply to questions, he said it did not include the Hawaiian Islands.

"China needs all the help our friends can send," the spokesman said. "They must send that help with utmost haste. Otherwise, the United Nations may have to pay double or treble the price for future recovery."

Meanwhile strong formations of Japanese Army bombers blasted railway stations, warehouses and trains in their initial raids on Badarpur and Silchar, important points on the India-Chungking communication line in Assam Province, Domei said.

The fliers took off from a base in Burma, Domei said. In Badarpur, it said, the railway station and warehouses were smashed while in Silchar direct hits were scored on the railway station and a train loaded with retreating troops.

Badarpur and Silchar are roughly 300 miles northeast of Calcutta.

Liner Lost

The loss of the 16,909-ton liner Empress of Asia was announced today by her owners, Canadian Pacific Steamships. She had been in war service.

The official announcement said: "The Admiralty have granted permission to Canadian Pacific Steamships Limited to announce that the Empress of Asia was sunk last spring by air attack in the Far East whilst engaged in transporting troops to Singapore."

The liner served as transport in two wars and was long known on the Canada-Orient run.

As a transport she was capable of carrying more than 1,000 men, but there was no indication what the fatalities may have been.

Singapore fell to the Japanese last Feb. 15, and the sinking apparently occurred some time before that date. The reference to "last spring" in the announcement was not made clear, but it undoubtedly referred to some time before the fall of Singapore when the British were sending reinforcements to that island. She was in New York Harbor last September.

The Empress of Asia was built in 1913 at Glasgow, Scotland. Her home port was Vancouver, British Columbia.

Japanese Names For Manila Streets

By the Associated Press

Tokyo (From Japanese Broadcasts), May 19

A Domei dispatch from Manila said that "to commemorate the return of complete peace and order throughout the Philippines following the fall of Corregidor" the principal streets, parks, and bridges of Manila have been given Japanese names.

This, it was said, was done by the Civil Administration under Jorge B. Vargas "with the understanding of the Japanese Expeditionary Force."

Thus Dewey Boulevard (named for the 1898 victor of Manila Bay) becomes Boulevard Heiwa (Peace); Taft Avenue (for the first American Governor General, later President of the United States), Avenue Daitoa (Greater East Asia); Harrison Boulevard (for Francis Burton Harrison, Governor General under President Wilson), Boulevard Koa (Progress of Asia); and Harrison Park, Park Rizal (for a Filipino hero); Jones Bridge becomes Banzai (Ten Thousand Years) Bridge.

Australia

The most heavily bombed base on Australian soil, Port Moresby, has become a virtual ghost town with its civilians gone and most of its houses and buildings smashed, burned, or badly damaged.

The port has taken attack after attack from the Japanese in 3½ months. The fifty-second raid of the war Monday was the heaviest on an Australian sector since the initial attack on Darwin in February.

Thirty-four bombers flew over in waves of 16 and 18, at extreme altitude. The bombers were accompanied by 15 fighter planes.

It was the first raid in which the bombers were not preceded by strafing Zero fighter planes, but despite the action of the 49 planes officials reported only minor damage to runways.

Early this year, with a population of 800 white residents and some 2,000 natives, Port Moresby was a typical island town, a counterpart of any South Seas set built by Hollywood.

Meanwhile, Gen. Douglas MacArthur's airmen were credited with the probable destruction of two Japanese transports Monday at Koepang, Dutch Timor. The transports received direct hits.

Free French Ship Trades Shots With U-Boat and Wins

AN EAST CANADIAN PORT, May 19 (AP)—Dud torpedoes glanced off her hull and shells tore her superstructure—but a Free French freighter stuck to the battle with an Axis submarine in the Atlantic off Nova Scotia to get in the last shot, a shot her crew took to be a direct hit.

The crew's story of the three-hour running fight just has been disclosed after the freighter limped into port. One of the Frenchmen was killed by a shell from the submarine and four were injured, but the vessel suffered no vital damage.

What happened to the submarine wasn't known.

The crewmen said they traded explosive blows with the submarine at a range of only 300 yards. They said they could not confirm that they scored a direct hit on their foe but the fact remained that they were not molested after they fired that shot.

During the fight the submarine threw three torpedoes at the freighter; two of them struck but bounced off without exploding. The third swept past the ship's stern.

Ten of some 50 shells from the U-boat's deck gun were hits, ripping the superstructure and doing some damage below.

The Queen Is Serene

Associated Press

Statue of Queen Victoria

Symbol of Britain's Empire, it stands amid the rubble in the bomb-wrecked square of Valetta, Malta, unharmed in the hundreds of raids that have pounded the island fortress.

Doolittle Led Raid on Japan; Honored With 79 Other Fliers

Continued from Page 1

were on hand for the ceremony, as was Mrs. Doolittle, who was flown here from Los Angeles.

General Marshall read the citation for the medal, which said:

"Brig. Gen. James H. Doolittle, United States Army, for conspicuous leadership above and beyond the call of duty, involving personal valor and intrepidity at an extreme hazard to life. With the apparent certainty of being forced to land in enemy territory or to perish at sea, General Doolittle personally led a squadron of Army bombers, manned by volunteer crews in a highly destructive raid on the Japanese mainland."

Both the President and the War department left unanswered that important question to which the Japanese would like a solution: Where was the raiding squadron based?

There was not the slightest hint where the planes took off or where they landed. The only information of any sort on that score has come from Russia where an American bomber was forced down, in Siberia, and interned with its crew.

The list of 79 officers and noncommissioned officers who participated in the raid led by General Doolittle follows:

Maj. J. A. Hilger; Capts. C. R. Greening, D. M. Jones, E. J. York; Lieuts. T. Hoover, W. N. Bower, R. M. Gray, E. W. Holstrom, T. Lawson, H. F. Watson, R. O. Joyce, E. E. McElroy, D. G. Smith, W. D. Farrow, D. E. Hallmark, R. E. Cole, W. N. Fitzhugh, J. E. Manch, C. F. Ozuk, L. M. Youngblood, R. R. Wilder, R. Meder, Dean Davenport, R. G. Emmens, J. N. Parker, J. R. Stork, K. E. Reddy, T. H. Blanton, R. A. Knobloch, J. A. Sims, R. G. Williams, R. L. Hite, H. A. Potter, C. R. Wildner, H. C. McCool, E. F. McGurl, C. J. Nielson, R. S. Clever, N. A. Herndon, T. C. Griffin, H. E. Crouch, F. A. Kappaler, W. R. Pound, C. J. Campbell, J. H. Machin, H. A. Sessler, G. Barr, R. E. Miller, I. R. White, D. V. Truelove, and McClure; Technical Sergeants, E. V. Scott, W. J. Bither; Staff Sergeants, P. J. Leonard, F. A. Braemer, E. H. Hortonn, Jr., W. L. Borch, O. A. Duquette, J. Eierman, E. V. Bain, and Laban; Sergeants Dieter, Bissel, Thatcher, D. V. Radnay, A. E. Jones, R. J. Stephens, B. W. Pohl, G. E. Larkin, Jr., M. J. Gardener, A. R. Williams, R. C. Bourgeois, E. J. Saylor, and J. W. Manske; Corps. Fitzmaurice, Deshazer, C. Spatz, B. J. Jordon, and L. D. Fakttor.

Doolittle's Career

General Doolittle, a graduate of the University of California, received advanced scientific training in New England at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology where, in 1924, he received an M. S. degree in aeronautical engineering. The following year M. I. T. awarded him the honorary degree of Doctor of Science.

During the 1920's, General Doolittle, veteran of the last World War, achieved fame as a speed flier. He has received numerous decorations, including the Distinguished Flying Cross for a one-stop flight from Florida to California in 1922 in 22 hours and 30 minutes.

One of General Doolittle's notable flying achievements was the winning of the Schneider Trophy Race for Navy seaplanes in 1925. The next year, on a leave of absence, he went to South America on demonstration flights.

In 1930 he resigned his Regular Army commission but was made a major, specialist, in the Officers Reserve Corps. After making several experimental flights during that year he was awarded the Harmon Trophy for outstanding contributionse to aviation.

For a short time General Doolittle managed the aviation department of the Shell Oil Company as a private citizen, and in 1931 won the Bendix Trophy Race from Burbank, Calif., to Cleveland, Ohio. Averaging 252.68 miles an hour, he won the Thompson Trophy Race in 1932, and in the same year set the world record for land planes.

In July, 1940, General Doolittle was ordered to active duty as a Major in the Air Corps Reserve. He was assigned to Indianapolis, as assistant District Supervisor of the Central Air Corps Procurement District and later was transferred to Detroit. He worked with the automotive firms in conversion of plants to the making of plane parts.

During this assignment he went to England as a member of a special mission headed by Lieut.-Gen. George H. Brett, at present commanding United Nations air forces in Australia.

Huge Armored U. S. Convoy Lands in Ireland 'Ready to Go'

Continued from Page 1

command arrived March 4. Maj. Gen. James E. Cheney is commander of all American forces in the British Isles.]

Praised by Briton

"This is the finest I've ever seen," commented a veteran British officer who witnessed the unloading.

Many among the sturdy youths are from Middle Western and North Central States. Some already have served in the Far East. Fit and eager, they make up the most formidable of the American forces landed here since the first arrived in January.

The convoy outmaneuvered Axis submarines on the 2,400-mile voyage, its escort delivering thunderous depth-charge attacks and its gun crews alert for aerial onslaughts that never came. Observers expressed belief that at least one submarine could not have escaped the depth charges.

Facing its most important Atlantic convoy job in more than five months of war, the United States Navy kept intact its record of never having lost a troopship. British warcraft assisted.

From the transports — among them converted liners and cruise ships — the debarkation was smooth and swift.

A lieutenant colonel who served in the infantry in the World War commented: "The last time I came over on an old cattle boat. This time it was a liner. The war is getting better."

Food awaited the men at a wharf shed—stewed meat, vegetables, pork and beans, slices of luncheon meat, pickles, jam, bread, pears, and apricots.

Private Marvin O'Neal, who said he was from South Dakota—the town of Philip, was the first enlisted man of the contingent to step ashore. With Private O'Neal was his commanding officer, Capt. Junior Miller of Rapid City, S. D.

General Hartle personally greeted Private Van Jernigan of New Albany, Miss., in passing one of the piers.

Unloading, screened by anti-aircraft guns against possible discovery by German air scouts, continued by day and by night. The business of emptying transports and turning them around for the return trip and new loads of men and materiel was pushed to a peak of efficiency.

Huge Field Guns

Huge field guns were hoisted out of holds and rolled away. Ammunition cases were shifted to trucks and trains almost as quickly as the troops themselves.

Tanks were started and moved off under their own power toward interior bases.

They were in the hands of expert noncommissioned officers and armored force specialists and hardly an order was necessary.

"They're reary to go," shouted Capt. H. T. McWatters of Pittsburg, Texas, to a British major.

The Briton asked if there was anything he could do to help.

"Nothing," the Captain replied. "The boys will take care of everything."

First Sergeant Walter Riley, six-foot New Yorker who smuggled himself into France with the World War AEF at the age of 13, said "The tankers have got to be the toughest of the bunch."

He has been with the United States' modern tanks since 1934 or, as he expressed it, "since they were born."

General Hartle and Lieut. Gen. H. E. Franklin, commander of British Troops in Northern Ireland, inspected training centers. They spent the most time at demonstrations of attack by one unit and range firing of rifles, machine guns and mortars by men of another unit under Jack Althouse of Waterloo, Iowa.

Japanese Emperor To Name Air Chief

By the Associated Press

Tokyo (From Japanese Broadcasts), May 19

The War Ministry announced today that, in recognition of the growing importance of aerial arms in modern warfare, an Army Air Force headquarters would be established June 1 under command of a general appointed by and directly responsible to Emperor Hirohito.

As outlined in the Official Gazette, the commandant will be charged with planning the mobilization of Army air divisions and supervision and training of pilots.

He will collaborate with the chief of the Army General Staff regarding strategy, with the War Minister on military administration and personnel, and with the Inspector General of the Army Air Force on educational matters.

Early Action Against Nazis Seen for AEF

Continued from Page 1

vinced that the United Nations already have achieved air superiority over the Luftwaffe and are in a position to establish air mastery in Europe.

That, as one War Production Board spokesman put it, American aircraft factories alone have for several months been turning out more airplanes than the highest estimates of combined German and Italian production.

That the latest and largest AEF to reach the British Isles, convoyed without a loss of a ship or man, arrived with their own complete and powerful equipment, including tanks, and prepared for offensive action. The ships carrying the troops in a massed convoy which successfully fought off every periscope which poked its head above water, also carried medium and light tanks of the latest design, quantities of the most modern artillery off the assembly lines, mobile antitank guns, "jeeps" and armored cars—all in sizable numbers.

The report from Northern Ireland is that the American troops have landed ready for action. The report from Washington is that they will not be long in getting it.

The information here is that the new AEF contingents are being inducted into an immediate period of "invasion training."

It was pointed out by a WPB official that the latest estimates of Nazi plane production, just cabled by the now-freed American correspondents in Lisbon, Portugal, confirm the Board's own data on the numerical superiority of American production.

These correspondents estimated that the German-Italian monthly plane production now ranges between 1,100 and 2,500—certainly not over the latter figure.

On the basis of this and other reports, United States production alone is considerably ahead of the Axis.

Except when officially released by an "appropriate authority," plane production figures are a military secret. The latest semi-official report was furnished by Representative Sam Rayburn, Speaker of the House, several weeks ago when he announced that the monthly production had then reached 3,300. If anything, that was an understatement and production has been going up every week as additional plants are being converted or completed. Mr. Rayburn's figure is now well out of date.

The almost continuous raiding by the Royal Air Force over Europe and the new action by United Nations' bombers operating from bases in Australia and India all indicate the mounting air power of the Allies.

U. S. Works Review May Cut Projects

WASHINGTON, May 19 (AP)—A re-examination of the 1,400 projects in the Federal Works Agency's public works program with the view of sidetracking for the "duration" all those not indispensable to the war has been ordered by Brig. Gen. Philip B. Fleming, FWA Administrator.

General Fleming said the action meant many projects approved prior to Pearl Harbor might be abandoned. Designs and specifications for others may be revised to eliminate proposed use of critical materials.

General Fleming said Col. William N. Carey, Chief Engineer of the Federal Works Agency, began a week ago an exhaustive study through regional organizations of all pending war public works projects.

Anti-British Slogans in Vichy

VICHY, Unoccupied France, May 19 (AP)—Forty-two youthful extreme rightists shouting "English murderers," "down with the anglophiles," and other anti-British slogans were permitted by the French police last night to demonstrate under the balcony of the apartment where Chief of State Marshal Pétain was sleeping.

Under the guidance of two older men, the noisy band, led by cheer leaders, marched down the Rue de Marechal Pétain after attending a "Keep the Empire" meeting at Vichy's Casino.

This was the first anti-British demonstration in this Capital although the French Legion, the country's only sanctioned political party, had organized anti-British outbursts in various parts of Unoccupied France since the British occupation of Madagascar.

Red Cross Change

VICHY, Unoccupied France, May 19 (AP)—The German Red Cross last week took over all Red Cross work in the internment camp for American civilians at Compiègne, in Occupied France, where the work previously was done by the French Red Cross, belated advices from the Occupied Zone said yesterday.

The French Red Cross has notified Geneva headquarters that it is ceding to the German Red Cross the task of distributing all relief in the camp, including packages forwarded by the American Red Cross.

The American Red Cross in France does not operate in the Occupied Zone.

Anti-Laval Shouts

NEW YORK, May 19 (AP)—A crowd of more than 1,000 persons parading in Lyons' Unoccupied France, shouted anti-Laval and anti-Axis slogans last night, reliable advices from Europe said.

This open abuse of M. Laval and the Axis nations occurred even while a small group of extreme rightists were holding an anti-British demonstration in Vichy.

In neither case did the police interfere, these dispatches said.

New Soviet Envoy To Tokyo Named

MOSCOW, May 19 (AP)—Y. A. Malik has been appointed Russian Ambassador to Japan to succeed Constantin Smetanin, who returned to Moscow three months ago.

When Mr. Smetanin left Tokyo, his visit to Moscow was described as routine, and it was said would be returned to his post. Instead, the announcement said, he has received another appointment.

Vichy Radio Seeking To Subvert U.S. French

By the Associated Press

Washington, May 19

The Laval Government at Vichy has begun a shortwave campaign to woo French Americans away from allegiance to the United States Government, the Office of Facts and Figures reports.

The chief political commentator of the Vichy radio, Leon Boussard, intimated in a recent broadcast the development of a French bloc adhering to "ancient traditions" rather than American policies.

L. B. Boussard referred to the French separatist movement in Canada, noting that "several million Canadians, our brothers by blood and tongue, remain proudly faithful to their tradition."

Second Front by Britain Hinged on Sea Transport

LONDON, May 19 (AP)—Maj. Clement Attlee, Dominions Secretary, told the House of Commons in a war debate today that the possibility of opening a western front against Germany "is in our minds," but he added that "every move on the board is conditioned by transport problems."

Prime Minister Churchill did not take part in the debate, which ranged from the battles in Soviet Russia to Australia and Burma and India.

Mr. Arthur Greenwood, former Minister Without Portfolio, said that "what the people wish to know is that the Government is determined to deliver a great attack on the enemy in the west."

The people are insistent, Mr. Greenwood added, in order "to give the Soviet Union ever increasing and powerful aid" and also "to take the initiative against Hitler on territories overrun by his panzer divisions."

Heavy Obstacles Faced

In answer, Major Attlee stated: "You may be sure that possibility is in our minds and that it is in the minds of the German High Command."

"The matter of sea transport is a constant anxiety," Major Attlee added, "there is no need to remind the Government that this is a tender spot.

"With the best will in the world we cannot always get the forces we want to the place we desire at the time we wish."

This was particularly true in the Pacific and Indian Ocean areas, he indicated, but he reminded the House that Ceylon had been reinforced and declared "we are doing all we can to strengthen our forces in India."

The suggestion that a round table war conference be held at Reykjavik, Iceland, by President Roosevelt, Prime Minister Churchill and Joseph Stalin was advanced by Labor Member John H. Martin, who said something would have to be done to create closer unity with Russia.

Keeping Up Schedules

Although the sea route to Murmansk "is very difficult" at this time of the year, Major Attlee said, the Government was holding to its schedule of shipments to Russia.

The Dominions Secretary said the Government had few details of the Soviet front fighting, but declared, "We are perfectly certain that we are right to continue to do the utmost to support Russia."

Major Attlee declined to prophesy on the opening of a western European front, but he declared:

"Every month increases our strength. Every month gives us more cause for believing our position will steadily improve and that in due course we shall change from the defensive, which we still have to hold in many areas, to the offensive."

Major Attlee declared that "we are at the moment in something of a pause before the full summer campaign breaks upon us, but we can have sober confidence in the future."

Air Strength Essential

Referring to the struggle in the Pacific, he said "because America has accepted responsibility for reinforcing Australia, it does not mean there is indifference on our part or any shrinking of responsibility toward Australia."

Major Attlee said it was "perfectly obvious" that Britain could not provide adequate forces at every point in the Far East but that it would be unsound to concentrate major forces in any one area before Japan disclosed its main objective.

"We've got to hold on until we can regain strength in the air and on sea and land," he said.

"We are doing all we can to strengthen our forces in India. Ceylon also has been reinforced. The battle of the Coral Sea inflicted a severe check on the Japanese."

Mr. Greenwood also urged another "final effort at settlement" of the Indian problem "so India shall not enter a war where she must fight for her own protection in a spirit of bitterness and so it cannot be charged against us on the eve of India's greatest trial that we did not seek a reconciliation agreement with our ally."

Conservative Wins

CHICHESTER, England, May 19 (AP)—Election of a conservative, Lieut. Commander Lancelot Joynson-Hicks to Parliament here gave the Government its second victory today in the last five by-elections. The winner polled 15,634 votes against 10,564 and 706 for two independents.

Italian Press Demands Land Be Ceded by France at Once

BERN, May 19 (AP)—The Italian press demanded territory from France last night in the strongest terms and insisted that the transfer be made immediately, regardless of the length and outcome of the war.

The insistence of the Fascist press was the strongest since Italy, Germany and France signed the armistice nearly two years ago.

The press campaign threw wide open the question of Pierre Laval's efforts to bring France into full co-operation with the Axis. It disclosed Italy's impatience to have its share in the war gains as a reward for joining Germany in the conflict and it indicated that Germany had not given in to Italian claims.

In fact, the campaign even suggested that Germany might incline toward support of the French view and that it was impossible to line up both Italy and France in the Axis at the same time.

The Rome correspondent of the Geneva Tribune said "Italy has the opinion that certain areas must be transferred before the war is ended because of her sacrifice during the war. . . . From the Italian standpoint it is not important that it is France which has to pay—France was beaten."

The campaign was launched significantly with the return to Rome of Premier Mussolini who had been reviewing troops in Sardinia, an island neighbor of French Corsica.

The Giornale d'Italia, commenting on Mussolini's six-day tour, referred to Tunis, Corsica and Nice and spoke of the "badly traced frontiers" of history.

The Italian press declared that incidents had occurred at Nice between Italians and French nationals, that Italian men and women had been maltreated and Italian business establishments damaged.

The Tribune of Geneva added that the Italians criticized the French preparations at Madagascar and suggested that France was pursuing "a hardly veiled policy of waiting upon an Anglo-Saxon victory which would return to France her colonies."

The Italian and German Ambassadors in France have been meeting M. Laval in recent weeks and during these conferences the Italian claims were presented.

Italian Claims Resisted

The Italian press alluded to these meetings and complained that the French accepted the occupation of Madagascar by the British with "a philosophic mood, but they are roused to anger on the question of transferring something to Italy."

This is one question M. Laval is believed to be discussing on his current trip to Paris, but it is understood that Reichsmarshal Hermann Göring has left Paris and did not meet M. Laval.

Upon his return to Rome, Mussolini presided at an extraordinary conference of the directorate of the Fascist Party. He told his colleagues that his Sardinian tour demonstrated the complete adhesion of the Italian people to the Fascist Regime.

Meanwhile Jacques Doriot, leading French pro-Nazi in Paris, is reported championing the movement to bring France into military co-operation with the Axis,

War on Britain Urged

In a speech at St. Denis, M. Doriot said he had urged war against Britain since the attack on the Dunkerque.

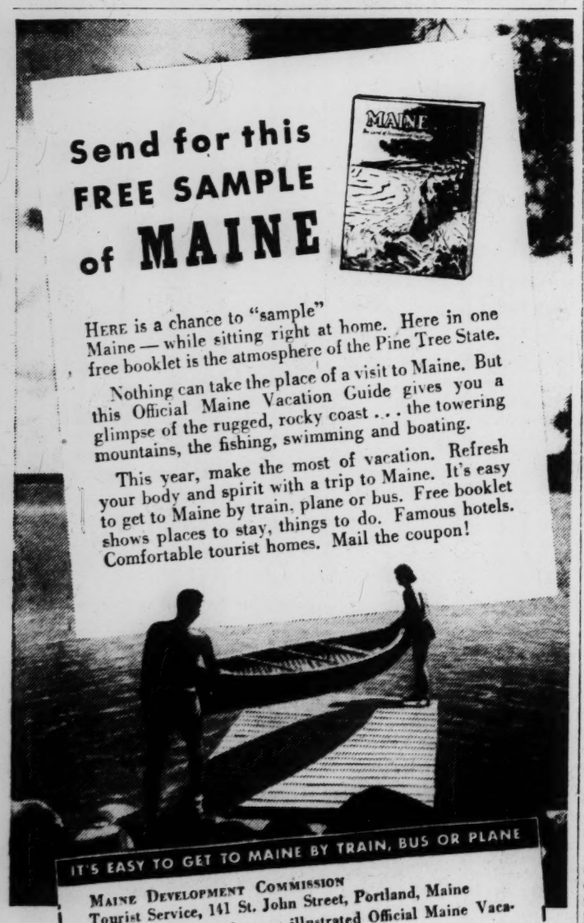
[The French battleship Dunkerque, 26,500 tons, was shelled, set on fire and beached at Mers-el-Kebir, on July 3, 1940 by the British and was bombed on July 6.]

Had France gone to war against Britain then, he added, its international position would be brighter now.

M. Doriot declared his willingness to lead a volunteer corps to fight in Africa if what he called "Official France" was not capable of regaining its colonies.

This reference to volunteers and Africa acquired added significance in view of discussions by the Spanish Ambassador with M. Laval and other leaders in Vichy in the past few days.

Foreign political observers said they believed Spain was trying to effect an agreement with the French on North African colonies, with mutual decisions on the degree to which their use by the Axis was acceptable.



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Gas Prospects Brighten, President Studies Needs

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 19 — Gasoline prospects for Eastern motorists brightened slightly today as President Roosevelt took personal charge of the Transportation crisis and Leon Henderson, head of the office of Price Administration, put an end to local harassing of pleasure drivers.

At the direction of President Roosevelt Government agencies began investigating possible construction of pipelines and more extensive use of inland waterways for the movement of oil from Texas to the East Coast.

Petroleum Co-ordinator Harold L. Ickes, in the meantime, announced that work has started on one of six pipeline relocation projects designed to increase oil movement to the East Coast by 200,000 barrels daily. Second-hand pipe will be chiefly used in the project, thus saving new steel needed in the munitions production.

Local wrangles over use of gasoline for pleasure were dismissed with a ruling from Mr. Henderson that legitimate holders of "B" gasoline ration cards, who save gas by doubling up with other drivers or by other economies, can use the fuel "for any purpose they desire."

In at least one place, motorists attempting to get to shore recreation areas last week end were held up by local police to determine whether they were using gasoline bought on "B" cards obtained on representation that it was to be used for buisness.

Gestapo Methods Protested

The Henderson ruling was issued after the American Automobile Association warned against "gestapo methods" of enforcing gasoline rationing that would bring the "whole principle of rationing into disrespect."

"B"-card motorists were told by Mr. Henderson that they can use for pleasure any gasoline they save from business, but in doing so they jeopardize their chances of getting extra rations for business before the temporary rationing period ends July 1.

Mr. Henderson emphasized that his ruling applied to "legitimate 'B'-card holders." "Chiselers," he said, would be eliminated through re-checks to be made by rationing boards in 17 Eastern States.

Taking an optimistic view of gasoline prospects for the East, Speaker Sam Rayburn (D) of Texas predicted after a White House conference yesterday that within four months after a Congressional authorization a barge and pipeline system could be established for the relief of eastern motorists and oil-burning home owners.

Optimism Expressed

The Rayburn optimism was more marked than any that has come from Government officials thus far. Only last week Petroleum Administrator Harold L. Ickes expressed doubt on the possibility that enough barges could be found to break the back of the Eastern oil crisis. He has consistently advocated construction of a pipeline from Texas to New Jersey, but War Production Board has turned down his proposal on two previous occasions because of the amount of steel that would have to be taken away from munitions production. A revised proposal to use 300,000 tons of steel instead of the 400,000 originally planned is now before the WPB for study. About nine months would be required to build the pipeline.

At their weekly White House conference yesterday, congressional leaders discussed with the President the feasibility of building two pipelines, one to serve the Northeastern States and the other the Southeast.

Possibility of relocating pipelines not now in full use is being considered.

The Senate, meanwhile, voted funds to its Commerce Committee for a "full and complete investigation" of "means by which the inland waterways of the United States may be more fully utilized" with particular attention to the transportation of petroleum products.

Praise for Motorists

In its defense of the average motorist, the American Automobile Association said that an extensive check showed that most car owners are responding "in very excellent manner" to the Government's gasoline conservation requests.

"This evidence of co-operation," said the A. A. A., "is much more important than is the continuing controversy over "A," "B," and "X" cards.

"This emergency rationing plan," it added, "is admittedly an experiment hurriedly embarked upon. To talk of investigating large numbers of motorists as to why they got this or that card, or what they are doing with this or that pint of gasoline is wholly ridiculous and continuation of it will merely tend to embarrass individuals and bring rationing in disrespect.

"It is highly important that local rationing officials not take upon themselves the duty of injecting their own ideas of enforcement and for what purposes gasoline should be used."

Anti-Unions Measure Approved

WASHINGTON, May 19 (AP)—A House judiciary subcommittee approved yesterday legislation which would permit prosecution of labor unions under the 1934 Anti-Racketeering Act if they interfered with interstate shipments.

At the same time, the subcommittee recommended that the full committee table a measure to make it illegal to solicit or demand the payment of dues as a consideration for employment on a Government-financed project.

Introduced by Representative Lyle H. Boren (D) of Oklahoma, the latter bill was aimed at the exaction of union initiation fees and dues from workers on some Government construction projects. The committee rejected it without comment.

Representative Sam Hobbs (D) of Alabama, who introduced the other measure, said he would seek early consideration by the full committee.

His bill—which labor union spokesmen vigorously opposed—would permit the prosecution under the 1934 act of any individual or group interfering in any way with interstate shipments.

It was designed primarily, Representative Hobbs said, to deal with this situation:

Farmers and others have complained that when hauling produce or other merchandise to some large cities they were halted by union men who demanded—in terms implying the threat of violence—that union men be hired to unload their trucks.

The Justice Department brought charges under the Anti-Racketeering Act against a New York local of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers of America and 26 individual members. In a 6 to 1 decision last March, the Supreme Court ruled, however, that unions could not be prosecuted under the act for the activities alleged in the charges.

Under Representative Hobbs' bill, the definition of robbery and extortion would be broadened to include the obtaining of property by "actual or threatened force, or violence, or fear of injury." Persons found guilty of such actions would face a maximum penalty of 20 years imprisonment and a fine of $10,000.

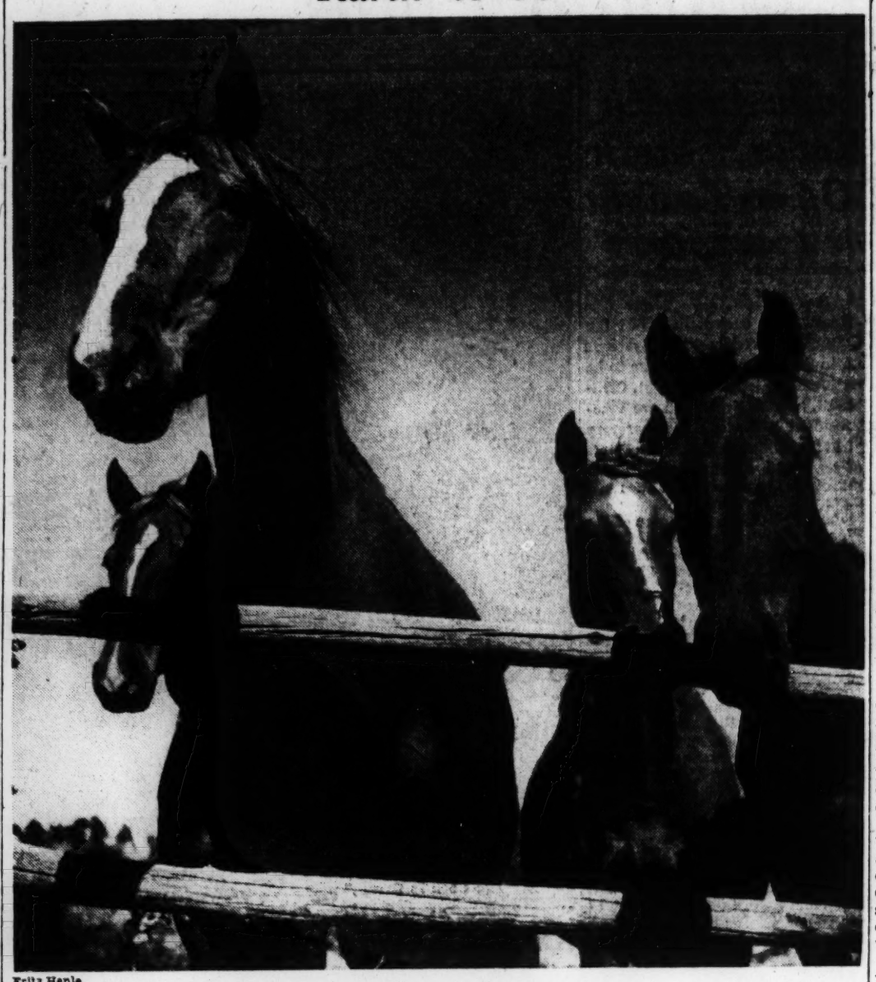
Another section would prohibit, under the same penalties, interference with or obstruction of interstate commerce by "physical force or intimidation." This section, Representative Hobbs said, was added at the request of Joseph B. Eastman, Defense Transportation Co-ordinator.

Buggies With Lap Robes Sold Quickly in Town

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NORTON, Va.—Two renovated buggies, aglow with fresh coats of paint and fully equipped with lap robes, whips, and lanterns attached to rear axles, were sold quickly at a stockyard sale here. A Wise County farmer brought them to the market on a truck with his livestock.

'Rarin' to Go'



Fritz Henle

Dude Ranch Horses Awaiting Riders

These four saddle horses extend mute invitation to American vacationists to hop aboard a Burlington Route train for Wyoming, Colorado or Montana.

Dude Ranches Increasing in Popular Favor

By Leavitt F. Morris

Travel Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Tourabouts

Dude ranches in Wyoming, Colorado, and Montana expect increasing number of vacationists this year in that they are so located as to enable the civilian war workers to vacation in a place where there is complete quiet, no jangling telephones, no congested crowds, lots of fresh air and wholesome food.

One of the features of a dude ranch is that the guest can do as he pleases. There is a wide variety of activities which may be enjoyed with or without companions, but there are no "musts." A ranch guest rides when and where he wishes; fishes, if he wants to; gets up and goes to bed whenever he chooses; is athletic or lazy, just as he pleases.

There is little use for an automobile on a ranch vacation. In the past most guests always have come by train. Ranchers still have enough tires to transport guests from and to the railroad station, and if necessary they will bring out the old bucboard. There's no shortage in horseshoes.

Ranches are comparatively inexpensive vacation retreats when it is considered that food and lodging, individual saddle horse, guide service, transportation on sightseeing and fishing trips, and a constant variety of entertainment are generally included in the weekly rate.

It is recommended by the Burlington Route, which serves many of these dude ranches, that prospective guests correspond directly with the ranchers in making reservations. Some dude ranches, they point out, are essentially operating "outfits," with dudes as a sideline; others are devoted to accommodating dudes, with live stock as a sideline. Some can entertain 100 guests at a time, others have capacity for only a dozen.

Holiday Tour

With shorter vacation trips becoming necessary because of gasoline and tire shortages, a series of tours, planned by Colpitts Tourist Company in Boston, will be welcomed by many New Englanders. The banner trip will be to New York over the Memorial Day week end. Leaving Boston Friday night on special de-luxe coaches, the tour allows plenty of free time in New York. For those who wish formal entertainment, a grand three and one half hour tour of New York, including Rockefeller Center and Radio City is scheduled. This tour takes full advantage of excursion rates prevailing and include hotels and transportation at an exceptionally low price. The return is planned for late Sunday afternoon with arrival back in Boston Sunday night. A printed circular giving full details on the forthcoming New York trips may be secured by writing to the company's office in Boston.

New Boat Service

A new boat service from Pierce Ferry to the western end of the Grand Canyon in Arizona will be available to vacationists for the first time this summer. Down chasms 12 miles wide amid rainbows of colors the voyager passes the fantastic and weird statuary sculptured by the master artist of erosion. Leaving Pierce Ferry the journey rounds the high promontories of breath taking wonders into the canyons. For 12 miles there looms a succession of magnificent scenery framed by mile-high mountains. On the Lake Mead voyage the visitor sees the largest artificial lake in the world.

Thousand Islands

A revival of the gay old vacation days, with the corner hitching post taking precedence over the filling station, is in store for visitors to the Alexandria Bay region of the Thousand Islands. The horse and buggy will take over "for the duration" and moonlight hay rides will take place of motor jaunts over the adjacent countryside, with community square dances holding the spotlight. The fleet of sightseeing boats which carry thousands of vacationists each year on a tour of the picturesque Thousand Islands in the St. Lawrence, already have been out on the river, and the first complete tour of the islands will be made over Memorial Day holiday week end. Alexandria Bay is fortunate in its location, being within a short trip by train or bus from the principal metropolitan areas in the eastern states. The New York Central offers convenient connections from New York, to the south, and from Buffalo on the west, via Syracuse or Utica. The Greyhound Bus Lines, through its Highway Tours Bureau, is planning a series of all-expense trips to Alexandria Bay and the Thousand Islands area, while the Hudson River Day Line will again conduct its river-mountain tour.

An Annual for Every Purpose

Probably the most adaptable group of plants with which the gardener works are annuals. They may be had in almost unlimited variety, color, and form; most of them grow rapidly, and by careful planning may be made to cover a long season, for some kinds are half-hardy. You may plan an entire garden of these plants; you may use them as "fillers" in the perennial borders to keep the bloom there continuous; or you may use them to follow bulbs. In short, there's an annual for every purpose.

Suppose we begin with the foolproof varieties, though few annuals can be called really difficult to grow. For a perfect edging plant, try sweet alyssum in both white and the lilac shades. Plant it thickly and don't thin out, but clip it, as you would a hedge. By so doing, you will have fresh bloom over a long season. Another sure-fire success is ageratum, which comes in lovely shades of blue and purple. In the dwarf form it is desirable edging material, while the taller growing kinds may be used wherever their color is needed. The fragrant grass pink is charming, too, planted near the front of the border. Portulaca should, of course, be included in any foolproof list, but buy separate colors if you want pleasing results.

Mark Time With Annual Phlox

While you are waiting for perennial phlox to get started, you might mark time with the annual Drummond type. This has been much improved in recent years and now comes in enchanting colors—solid and in combination and from six inches to one foot in height. It is excellent for cutting, too. Speaking of cut flowers, don't overlook the lovely nigella, popularly called love-in-a-mist. It grows about a foot high, and its pretty light blue flowers are partly concealed by finely cut, feathery foliage. The seed pods are most decorative—but don't let too many of them develop! The jolly bachelor button, annual cornflower or ragged sailor you must have. The new strains are vastly superior to the old ones. The plants grow taller and are more sturdy; the flowers are larger and the colors finer. Try pink, maroon, and white varieties along with the ever-popular blue.

"Strawberry Festival"

Annual larkspur must not be overlooked either, for it is highly prized for cutting and gives both dignity and grace to the border. The pink varieties are especially lovely. Snapdragons are so easy to grow and have so many uses that every garden should include them. Plant rust-resistant varieties in separate colors and different heights. It is an excellent plan to have some extra plants, both dwarf and tall, growing along in the cold frame to use as "fillers"-wherever needed during the summer. They will continue in bloom up to freezing weather. If you have a spot where the soil is so poor that nothing else will grow, try mignonette, and the sunnier the spot, the more fragrant will be the blossoms.

There are always petunias! The subject is too big to handle here, but two or three "must-have" varieties I would mention. One of these is the exquisite Strawberry Festival, slightly ruffled and looking just like strawberry ice cream. Another is Hollywood Star, with beautiful star-shaped blooms of bright rose with cream-color throats; and lastly, Cream Star, with soft, creamy-white, star-like blossoms and prodigious bloom.

If you like evening fragrance in your garden—and who does not?—plant nicotiana. The blossoms of the white variety are like so many shining stars as dusk deepens; and the sweet scent of both red and white kinds will permeate the entire garden. They self-sow generously, and if you plant both red and white you will, in a year or two, be surprised by plants producing lovely pink flowers!

Like petunias, the zinnia tribe is too numerous to mention except in passing, but do have a few of the many varieties. They are so obliging and long-suffering. My two favorites are the Cut-and-Come-Again and the Liliput—the latter for edging. It is more satisfactory to buy the seeds in separate colors and mix to your own taste, but be sure to have accents of white. Then there are marigolds. Whether you prefer yours with or without odor, have several kinds, including large- and small-flowered varieties. You will find them useful in so many places. Include, too, some plants of that old favorite, the calendula. It runs the gamut from palest yellow to deep orange and from sleek, prim-looking blossoms to shaggy giants. This is one of the hardiest of annuals. In a sheltered spot you can cut flowers, ordinarily, up to Nov. 1 as far north as New York City. One year, when the autumn had been unusually mild, I used them on the Thanksgiving dinner table in Massachusetts.

Annuals make but two major demands: plenty of sun and plenty of food. And they must not be allowed to develop seed pods if a long blooming season is desired.

Ethel M. Eaton

A Tuesday Feature

Laborers Use Pay to Keep Wheels Going

By the Associated Press

The full story of how laborers voluntarily turned over part of their wages to keep a small Ohio steel plant operating—and thereby established a "proving ground" for union-management co-operation in other plants—finally was told today.

Officers of the Steel Workers Organizing Committee, in a report to the union's constitutional convention, said the War Production Board's labor-management committees incorporate principles of a program first tried at Empire Sheet & Tin Plate Company, Mansfield, Ohio—and later used in a score of other concerns.

Four years ago it appeared that Empire would have to cease operations, the report, issued at Cleveland, said. In bankruptcy a few years previously, the company in 1938 was in a weakened financial condition due to heavy 1937 losses, reduction of sheet steel prices and abolition of the "Pittsburgh Plus" pricing system. The Empire local sought the advice of the S. W. O. C.

Workers Repaid in Few Months

"Conferences with company officials and local union officers made it apparent that the only way this company could continue in business was through the fullest possible co-operation with its employees," S. W. O. C. officers declared.

The union local volunteered to turn back to the company a sizeable share of wages. This was done for a 90-day period, and the company in turn granted the union security. Enabled to continue operation, the company repaid workers in a few months.

The plant has had from 1,000 workers up, depending upon current requirements. Further details of union-management co-operation were not given in the report, but—

"It has been conservatively estimated that tangible savings of between $150,000 and $200,000 were effected during the first year," the report added. "The company has ended each year in the black since the plan was adopted. In 1941 a profit of $50,000 was earned.

WPB Decision

"The War Production Board's program for labor-management production committees incorporates some of the principles which have been applied in our union-management plans. It seems reasonable to believe our record of success had a great deal to do with the WPB's decision to initiate management-labor committees."

Other labor developments:

Des Moines, Iowa — American labor and industry now are co-operating in all-out production for victory almost to a point of perfection, John R. Steelman, Director of the United States Conciliation Service, said here.

Mr. Steelman addressed a district conference of Rotary International.

"Since Pearl Harbor, the loss of labor due to stoppages has been six-hundredths of one per cent," he said.

Hollywood, Calif. — A revised agreement between the Screen Directors Guild and major producers setting a $300 minimum weekly salary for directors and covering all types of pictures was ratified by Guild members.

It provides a $250 weekly minimum for directors under term contracts. Other minimums established include:

For features other than westerns costing from $25,000 to $75,000, $400 a week; for freelance directors of westerns costing $15,000 or less, $300 per week and a minimum of two weeks' employment; westerns costing $15,000 to $25,000, $400 and two weeks' work guaranteed; westerns exceeding $75,000, $350 and at least three weeks work.

Carlsbad, N. M.—Mine and plant operations of the United States Potash Company virtually were closed down following a work stoppage among union employees in the plant refinery.

Neither company nor union sources had any explanation of the stoppage.

The shutdown came just 10 days after resumption of work following a week's close-down. At that time a contract was signed by the company and representatives of three A. F. of L. unions for wage increases approximating 10 per cent of the $1-an-hour average scale.

Chicago — The United Retail, Wholesale and Department Store Employees of America, through its delegates in convention here, indorsed Philip Murray's leadership of the Congress of Industrial Organizations and criticized former C. I. O. Chief John L. Lewis for seeking "to undermine" Mr. Murray's position and C. I. O. prestige.

'Picket Line' Wins Fourth Grand Prize

CHICAGO, May 19 (AP)—The photographic study which Milton Brooks of the Detroit News caught during strike violence last year near the Ford Motor Company plant won its third Grand Prize today.

Mr. Brooks' entry, titled "The Picket Line," received the John L. Meyer Grand Sweepstakes award in the fifth annual Inland Daily Press photography contest. Earlier it had won Michigan's 1941 Associated Press newsphoto competition, the Pulitzer news picture award, and first prize at the seventh annual Editor and Publisher news photo contest.

"The Picket Line" took the Class A trophy and Class A first prize among spot-news pictures.

The Class B trophy was won by Harold E. Hanson of the Sioux Falls (S. D.) Argus Leader with a shot called "Ringside."

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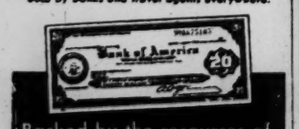

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New Play in Cambridge—Radio Plans—Film at the Majestic

'Personal Island' Presented With Fay Wray as Guest Star

By Edwin F. Melvin

"Personal Island," a new play by Pauline Williams, which was presented by the Cambridge Summer Theater at Brattle Hall last evening, pursues a double course. On the surface it is a light romantic comedy with a familiar type of plot about a divorced newspaperman, who has established himself on a remote island in the Caribbean, is trying to write a book, meets his former wife, and discovers that they are still in love. But through the central character the playwright is also speaking for more independence in thought, more effort for people to live their own lives in their own way regardless of their neighbors' notions of success. The "Personal Island" of the title is the newspaperman's phrase to describe the core of independence which he would like to keep within himself.

★ ★ ★

Plays which try to say something in addition to telling a story are likely to provide more talk than action, and this one is no exception to the rule. But if Miss Williams' play is talkative, and it is, she has a compensating knack of providing amusing dialogue. In the last act she falls into the trap of sprinkling her speeches with that profanity which too many journeyman playwrights use to pad the talk when the thought is running thin. But for the most part, her lines are bright and occasionally witty.

She has decorated her play with at least two entertaining subsidiary characters. One is the proprietor of the financially unsuccessful hotel where the newspaperman-hero has taken refuge. The hotel man finds happiness in painting atrocious water colors of tropical sunsets, and reaches the peak of satisfaction when a wealthy guest pays him $600 for one of his works of art in the mistaken notion that it was don by a modern master. The proprietor knows he was swindled by the man who sold him the property, but as his journalist friend reminds him, "if you have been cheated into happiness why should you demand justice?"

★ ★ ★

The other amusing figure, a more familiar type, is a scatter-brained society matron, who collects island ferns as the most immediate means of entertaining herself, and intersperses this pursuit with comments on her family and human life in general.

The two principal roles, of the newspaperman and his ex-wife, are played lightly by Robert E. Perry and Fay Wray, the guest star of the week. Mr. Perry has some difficulty in making the journalist-author completely persuasive, for literary figures are not too easy to bring to the stage. Perhaps after all he is, as his former wife suspects, a newspaperman whose ambitions are greater than his abilities. But whatever his literary qualifications Mr. Perry makes the fellow likable. And Miss Wray, for her part, makes the lady attractive. Allan Tower plays the part of the hotel proprietor with modest skill, and Nancy Duncan does the society woman with the forced brightness that suits the artificiality of the role.

Mary Barthelmess has a minor romantic part and Charles Bell is a spoiled son of wealth. William Mendrek, as a bibulous local journalist, and Chester Gillis, as the one visible employee of the hotel, round out the cast.

'Personal Island'

At Brattle Hall, Cambridge —Play by Pauline Williams, presented by the Cambridge Summer Theater in association with Brock Pemberton. Setting by Andrew Mack. The cast includes the following:

Sam OBrien ..... William Mendrek
Alfred "Milly" Mills ..... Allan Tower
Benny ..... Chester Gillis
Bill Howard Allen ..... Robert E. Perry
Ralph Ashton ..... Charles Bell
Victoria Van Dine ..... Fay Wray
Priscilla Garry ..... Mary Barthelmess
Mrs. Ashton ..... Nancy Duncan

Talbot

Fay Wray
Now in "Personal Island"

On the Stage

The play next week at the Cambridge Summer Theater in Brattle Hall will be "Jason," with Conrad Nagel heading the cast. The week following it will be "It's a Wise Child," with Ann Corio as the guest star.

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This week's schedule at the Joy Street Playhouse of the New England Repertory Company will be as follows: Thornton Wilder's "Our Town," Wednesday; Molière's "The Imaginary Invalid," Thursday; Kataev's "Squaring the Circle," Friday and Saturday. Plans are being made for a summer stock season at the playhouse, opening the last week in June and continuing for 12 weeks, with a change of bill every two weeks. William Gould will direct.

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In New York it is announced that "The Moon Is Down," John Steinbeck's play, will close Saturday night. There is a possibility of the play going on tour in the autumn.

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According to C. P. Greneker, Shubert press agent, Tim Moore, one of the Negro comedians in "Harlem Cavalcade," at the Ritz, New York, celebrates his fiftieth anniversary in show business this month. Mr. Moore first appeared on a stage at the age of five in a minstrel show at Rock Island, Ill. He made his Broadway début in "Shuffle Along," in 1921. He has been around the world twice, has played in vaudeville throughout South America, Australia, China, and in Cairo, Egypt.

Film Plays and Players

Charles Dingle is to play a supporting role in "Now, Voyager," with Bette Davis and Paul Henreid, which Edmund Goulding is directing. . . . John Gunther, foreign correspondent and author, has been engaged to write a screen play for a Twentieth Century-Fox film about the United States Army Signal Corps. . . . Julika Alpar, daughter of Gita Alpar, Hungarian actress and opera singer, will make her film debut in "The Pied Piper," with Monty Woolley, Roddy McDowall, and Anne Baxter. . . . Following the completion of his long-awaited "Bambi," Walt Disney announces that 75 per cent of his studio's facilities are now devoted to making Government films.

Concert for Free France

A concert in memory of Prof. Louis Cons, for the benefit of France Forever and of the American Field Service, will be given Thursday evening, May 28, in New England Mutual Hall by members of the Boston Symphony Orchestra conducted by Louis Speyer, with Olga Averino, soprano, and Jesús María Sanromá, pianist, as assisting artists.

Boris Goldovsky

Boris Goldovsky, who next season will head the piano department of the Longy School of Music and the opera school of the New England Conservatory, will give a piano recital in Sanders Theater, Cambridge, Thursday evening, May 28.

Latin America Radio Network Opens Tonight

The Mid-Week Dialer

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Inaugural ceremonies of the Columbia Broadcasting System's Latin American Network are to be radiocast nationwide tonight, CBS-WEEI, at 9:30. Scheduled are Vice-President Wallace, Undersecretary of State Welles, and chiefs of state of some of the Latin American republics. Operatic, film and radio stars will entertain.

Paul V. McNutt, Chairman of the War Manpower Commission, will discuss his proposal for a Volunteer Land Corps for boys and girls under draft age, Blue-WBZ, 9:30 p. m.

Joe E. Brown to be guest of Bob Burns, CBS-WEEI, 8:30 p. m. More is heard concerning Archie's Cedar Rapids "Stradivarius, CBS-WEEI, 9 p. m.— Fibber McGee launches a "clean-up" campaign, NBC-WNAC, 9:30 p. m.

The World War story of Nurse Edith Cavell is to be dramatized in "Famous Jury Trials," Blue-WBZ, 9 p. m.

Wednesday

William H. Davis, chairman of the National War Labor Board, to speak on "Labor Management and the War," before the conference of the Industrial Relations Council of Metropolitan Boston, Colonial-WAAB, 8:30 p. m. Herbert Hoover to speak on "The Limitations on Freedom in War," before the annual dinner of the National Industrial Conference Board, New York, Blue-WBZ, 9 p. m.

Eddie Cantor and company in a regular program to be radiocast from the Presidio, military reservation, in San Francisco, NBC-WNAC, 9 p. m.

The story of aluminum to be dramatized in "Three Thirds of the Nation," Blue-WBZ, 10 p. m. Paul Gallico's story, "Flying Start," has the modern theme of women in war, in "Author's Playhouse," NBC-WNAC, 11:30 p. m.

Now heard at a slightly earlier time and adopting a policy of lighter programs, "Great Moments in Music" is to present a review of Romberg's "Maytime," CBS-WEEI, 10 p. m.

Thursday

Margaret Daum, soprano, to sing the leading role in Gian Carlo-Menotti's "The Old Maid and the Thief," third of the American operas to be presented by Alfred Wallenstein, MBS-WAAB, 8 p. m.

Resuming the reins at the Music Hall, Bing Crosby is to present Merle Oberon and Virginia Weidler of the screen, and Rear Admiral Johnson, director of the Naval Reserve, Eleventh District, besides the program regulars, NBC-WNAC, 9 p. m. Stuart Erwin is special guest of Rudy Vallee, with John Barrymore and Joan Davis, NBC-WNAC, 10 p. m.

Mrs. Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Luise Rainer and Jan Struther are among a group of women who will describe their efforts to increase the sale of War Bonds, NBC-WNAC, 10:30 p. m.

Friday

The seldom-heard James Hook Suite, arranged by Anthony Collins, Sir Granville Bantock's Incidental Music for "Judith," Roy Harris' "Four Minutes and Twenty Seconds, for Flute and Strings," Charles Ives' Largo for Strings and "Fisherman's Overture," are the works programmed by Bernard Herrmann for the British-American Festival, CBS-WEEI, 3:30 p. m.

Tonight at the Pops

March Militaire ..... Schubert
Overture to "The Marriage of Figaro" ..... Mozart
Scherzo from Symphony No. 3 "Eroica" ..... Beethoven
"Ride of the Valkyries" ..... Wagner
Overture to "Die Fledermaus" ..... Strauss
Largo from "Xerxes" ..... Handel
Overture Solennelle, "1812" ..... Tchaikovsky
"Thousand and One Nights," Waltzes ..... Strauss
"Smoke Gets in Your Eyes," from "Roberta" ..... Kern
Salute to our Fighting Forces

Vandamm

Richard Waring and Ethel Barrymore
In "The Corn Is Green," now in its third week at the Colonial

'Guerrilla Brigade' Depicts Ukraine in World War I

The Soviet-made "Guerrilla Brigade," which arrived at the Majestic Monday night, is a powerful and exciting film, a record of how Russian peasants, fishermen, farmers, and miners fought against the Germans in the Ukraine during the first World War. It is inescapably significant today because it reflects in some degree the heroism and courage of those patriots who conduct the "little war." behind the big war of general staffs and full equipment.

Someone has suggested that World War II be called "The People's War." The underground activities of men, women, and children in China, Russia, and the occupied countries of Europe has already made it one. In capturing this aspect of warfare, the film is the account not of one, but of many heroes: of Chubenko, the stocky little miner whose escapes are no less astounding to the enemy than his sudden attacks; of Yakim Nedolya, the stolid peasant whose witnessing of the German demolition of his village "as a warning" turns him into a fierce and relentless warrior; of Musi Polovetz, the old fisherman who keeps the secret of the arms cache; and of Polovetz's son, Ivan, the sailor who becomes Chubenko's chief lieutenant.

And there are many others, including the women and the children. Among the particularly exciting episodes of the picture are the meeting of guerrillas and a German detachment, which attacks from behind a decoy of festively garbed villagers; the surprise raid by the invaders on a guerrilla meeting place; the Germans' search for arms in a fishing village; and the pitched battle which leads to the conclusive defeat of the Germans.

"Guerrilla Brigade" is not without flaws. Its action is jerky on occasion. Sometimes, the print of the film is muddy. But it has that epic quality for which Soviet films have become famous. Such a quality is achieved partly by the simple procedure of placing a good cameraman out of doors to get shots of swift action against broad sweeps of countryside. Obviously, there is much more to it than this. There is a deep respect for the valor and dignity of humble human beings and there is a special feeling for honest delineation of character and of human relationships.

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News of the Screen

"Red Tanks," a new Soviet film drama made with the co-operation of the Russian high command, will have its American premiere at the Stanley Theater, late this month. The picture portrays the action of a scouting detachment against a German fortified position.

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Jean Renoir will direct and Dudley Nichols will produce an RKO Radio picture starring Charles Laughton. Mr. Laughton will play the role of a professor who directs sabotage activities by youngsters in occupied Europe.

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Frances Dee has been signed by Pare Lorentz to play the leading feminine role opposite Robert Ryan in "Name, Age, and Occupation" . . . Norman Corwin, outstanding radio writer and director, supplies the vehicle for Cary Grant's next starring appearance with "My Client Curley," a story about a vaudeville promoter with a performing caterpillar . . . Lucile Watson and Eric Roberts will repeat their stage performance in Warner's screen production of "Watch on the Rhine," by Lillian Hellman. Miss Hellman is now writing the adaptation.

Art Exhibition To Terminate In Chinese Auction

By Dorothy Adlow

On view during this week and next at the Grace Horne Galleries, 270 Dartmouth Street, will be an exhibition of pictures that will terminate with a Chinese auction.

The pictures are painted by a number of well-known New England artists, many of whom have been seen in solo exhibitions at these galleries. Aside from the novel and unconventional method of sale, which is based upon procedure in China, the exhibition is an interesting one. There prevails in the galleries an atmosphere of exuberance and enthusiasm. It is heartening to find so many painters performing with such zest.

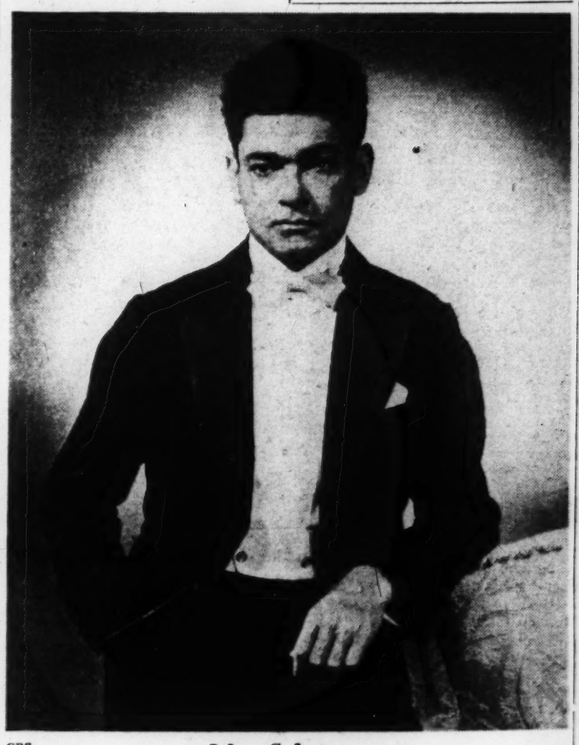
There is a still-life by Robert Hallowell which was painted on glass. An old practice among New England artists was brought up to date, for it was once the vogue to make pictures on glass, with a very luminous and enamel-like result. The Hallowell still-life is alive and flowing in design. There are other still-lifes that show how each artist transliterates flowers into color and line to his taste and preference. Umberto Romano paints tulips more rhythmically than Andrew Dazburg. Kate Buss' flowers are vividly limned, while those by Clay Bartlett are very lush.

Among landscapes, we see views of the New England countryside during wintry snows, springtime blossoming and summery languors. Some painters travel far and wide; Mike Strater portrays "Jerome-Arizona" in a stylized pattern in which the earth-formations and rural architecture resolve themselves into geometric motives. There are compositions of genre by William F. Draper and Allan Rohan Crite, and a very moving, if somber composition, "Deep South," by Howard Gibbs. There is a note of the exotic in a canvas, "Nudes On Beach," by Souverbie, painted after the manner of the classical colossal style of Pablo Picasso. A composition, "the Little Garden," by Karl Zerbe, is wrought in the vague, allusive idiom of the Expressionists. To complete the modern circle there is an abstraction in modulated yellows by Ben Wolf.

The water color section is distinguished, and it shows the ingenuity of New England artists in handling aquarelle. Lacking entirely is painting of the facile, watery brush. There are two water colors by John Whorf, executed in his least derivative style, two amusing decorative portraits by Glenna Miller, a depiction "New England Winter" by Arthur Lawson, a nicely painted genre by L. Gerard Paine, one multicolored landscape by Harley Perkins, a frail pastoral by Nathaniel Burwash, a delicate Moroccan scene by Edgar Bohlman. There are other water colors by John Pike, Charles Kaeselau, and Charles Hopkinson.

In the new Gallery of the Boston Art Club, there is a solo exhibition of water colors by Arthur K. D. Healy. This artist paints a variety of subjects of unconventional type. He works in a rapid and free manner, aiming to convey the initial response to the novelty or effectiveness of the subject. All his water colors are notable for movement and spiritedness. Outstanding are pictures entitled "Vermont, 1941" and "Turkey Roost."

Pare Lorentz is currently on location near Knoxville, Tenn., making scenes for his forthcoming RKO Radio film, "Name, Age and Occupation." Robert Ryan, Frances Dee, and Erford Gage are the principals of the film.



CBS

Izler Solomon
To conduct the NBC Summer Symphony, which has now been moved to Saturday evening, Blue Network, except WBZ, 9 p. m.

Worcester Artists In Providence

At the Museum of Art in Providence, R. I., there is now an exhibition of pictures by artists of Worcester.

Canvases by Herbert Barnett show the individual manner of that New England artist, who is now teaching at the Worcester Museum School. Mr. Barnett's pictures show a strictly enforced discipline in design composition. Their bold patterns have a tendency to obscure the softer idioms of their neighbors. Lincoln Levinson's water colors are executed fluidly and clearly. Those by Paul Fontain show the effectiveness of the spare brush judiciously handled. A Wedding Scene by Leon Hovsepian is an amusing illustration. Charles Breitborde is as lush in paint as he is agonized in his heroic size sculpture, "Man's Inhumanity to Man."

Shown besides is a group of lithographs of war made by British artists during the last war.

Pops Programs

Wednesday, May 20

Maple Leaf March ..... Laurendeau
Overture to "Der Freischütz" ..... Weber
"Molly on the Shore" ..... Grainger
Dances from "The Bartered Bride" ..... Smetana
"The Walk to the Paradise Garden," Intermezzo from "A Village Romeo and Juliet" ..... Delius
Meditation from "Thaïs" (Violin Solo: Julius Theodorowics) ..... Massenet
Marche Slave ..... Tchaikovsky
"On the Trail," from the Suite "Grand Canyon" ..... Grofé
Hopak, Russian Dance ..... Moussorgsky
Salute to our Fighting Forces

Thursday, May 21

Entrance of the Boyards ..... Halvorsen
Scherzo from the Symphony No. 1 ..... Shostakovitch
"Spring" (for String Orchestra) ..... Grieg
Overture to "Hienzi" ..... Wagner
Concerto for Pianoforte, No. 1, in B-flat minor ..... Tchaikovsky
Soloist: Leo Litwin
Songs by the Framingham Teachers College Glee Club, directed by Edward F. Gilday
"Estudiantina," Waltzes ..... Waldteufel
"Stars and Stripes Forever," March ..... Sousa

Friday, May 22

"Jack Tar" March ..... Sousa
Overture to "Light Cavalry" ..... Suppé
"Tanglewood Pool" ..... Chase
Suite from "Carmen" ..... Bizet
Waltz, "Friar Rose," from "The Sleeping Beauty" ..... Tchaikovsky
Song, "To the Evening Star," from "Tannhäuser" ..... Wagner
"Capriccio Espagnol" Rimsky-Korsakoff
"The Cat and the Fiddle," Selection ..... Kern
Jazz Pizzicato ..... Anderson
"Knightsbridge" (March) from "London" Suite ..... Eric Coates

Saturday, May 23

Polonaise from "Eugen Onégin" ..... Tchaikovsky
Overture to "Poet and Peasant" ..... Suppé
Entrance of the Little Fauns ..... Pierné
Bacchanale from "Samson and Delilah" ..... Saint-Saëns
Irish Rhapsody ..... Herbert
"Panis Angelicus" ..... Franck
Solo cello: Jacobus Langendoen
Waltzes, "By the Beautiful Blue Danube" ..... Strauss
Victor Herbert Favorites
Songs of the Old Days

Sunday, May 24

Wedding March from "Le Coq d'Or" ..... Rimsky-Koeskoff
Overture to "Leonore" No. 3 ..... Beethoven
Concerto No. 5 for Organ and Orchestra ..... Handel
Soloist: Mary A. Crowley
"El Salon Mexico" ..... Copland
Finale from "Das Rheingold" ..... Wagner
Entrance of the Gods into Valhalla
"Concertstück" ..... Weber
Soloist: Norma Bertolami
American Symphonette No. 2 ..... Gould
"Nobody Knows de Trouble I've Seen," Negro Spiritual. Arranged by Jacchia
Russian Sailors' Dance, from "The Red Poppy" ..... Gliere

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON (MOVIES)

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3rd & FINAL WEEK!
ALFRED HITCHCOCK'S
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"Don't Get Personal"
HUGH HERBERT · MISCHA AUER
"INDIA CRISIS"
MARCH OF TIME
Coming MAY 21: "FANTASIA" SPECIAL GROUP RATES TO ORGANIZATIONS

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CECIL B. DE MILLE'S
"REAP THE WILD WIND"
Ray Milland, John Wayne, Paulette Goddard

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★ FAY WRAY in "Personal Island"
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Prices: Eves at 8:40, .55 to $1.65 Inc. Mats. Sat. at 2:40, 55. to $1.10 Tax

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"My Favorite Blonde"
Plus: "FRISCO LIL"

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Engagement ends Sat. Eve., May 30
Ethel Barrymore
THE CORN IS GREEN
Evgs. 1.10 to 2.75. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 1.10 to 2.20

Managers of theatres advertised in The Christian Science Monitor appreciate your identifying yourself as a Monitor reader.

Entertainment Timetable for Today in Greater Boston

Theaters

Colonial—"The Corn Is Green," by Emlyn Williams, starring Ethel Barrymore. 8:30. Matinees Thursday and Saturday at 2:30.

Shubert—"All's Fair," presented by Wiman and Rodgers in association with Richard Kollmer, starring Ray Bolger. 8:30. Matinee Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30 (Last week).

Wilbur—"Claudia," by Rose Franken. Featuring Frances Starr, Donald Cook, Dorothy McGuire and Olga Baclanova. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30. (Last week).

Summer Theater

Brattle Hall, Cambridge—"Personal Island," comedy by Pauline Williams. Starring Fay Wray. Presented by the Cambridge Summer Theater. 8:30.

Music

Symphony Hall—Pops Concert. Arthur Fiedler, conductor. 8:30.

Films in Boston

Esquire—"Down Argentine Way," Betty Grable and Don Ameche. 3:05, 6:35, 9:50. "Hell Below," Robert Montgomery. 1:10, 4:40, 9:10.

Exeter—"The Courtship of Andy Hardy," Mickey Rooney. 1:55, 5, 8:10. "Joan of Paris," Michele Morgan and Paul Henreid. 3:20, 6:25, 9:30.

Fenway—"My Favorite Blonde," Bob Hope and Madeleine Carroll. 11:30 a. m., 2:06, 4:40, 7:20, 10:05. "Frisco Lil," Irene Hervey. 12:50, 3:25, 6:05, 8:50.

Fine Arts—Chaplin's "Cavalcade of Laughs." 2, 4:35, 7:10, 9:40. Walt Disney's "Pluto's Playmate." 1, 3:40, 6:20, 9.

Keith Memorial—"March of time." 10 a. m., 1:25, 5, 8:35. "Don't Get Personal," Hugh Herbert and Mischa Auer. 10:20 a. m., 1:55, 5:30, 9. "Saboteur," Priscilla Lane and Robert Cummings. 11:20 a. m., 2:55, 6:30, 10:05.

Kenmore—"Tarzan's Secret Treasure," Johnny Weissmuller. 3, 6:30, 10. "New Wine," Ilona Massey. 1:25, 4:45, 8:10.

Majestic—"Guerrilla Brigade." 12:58, 3:50, 4:43, 6:34, 8:26, 10:18.

Metropolitan—"Reap the Wild Wind," Ray Milland, Paulette Goddard and John Wayne. 10 a. m., 12:50, 3:35, 6:25, 9:10.

Modern—"The Bugle Sounds," Wallace Beery. 10:45 a. m., 2:35, 6:05, 9:50. "The Vanishing Virginian," Frank Morgan. 9 a. m., 12:45, 4:20, 8.

Orpheum—"Rio Rita," Abbott and Costello. 9:25 a. m., 12:40, 3:50, 7:10, 10:25. "Nazi Agent," Conrad Veidt. 11:10 a. m., 2:25, 5:40, 8:55.

Paramount—"My Favorite Blonde," Bob Hope and Madeleine Carroll. 10:40 a. m., 1:35, 4:35, 7:20, 10. "Frisco Lil," Irene Hervey. 9:30 a. m., 12:30, 3:15, 6:05, 8:45.

RKO-Boston—"The Wife Takes a Flyer," Joan Bennett and Franchot Tone. 9:30 a. m., 12:05, 2:40, 5:15, 7:50, 10:30. Stage Show: 11:10 a. m., 1:50, 4:20, 7, 9:35.

Scollay—"The Bugle Sounds," Wallace Beery. 11 a. m., 2:55, 6:15, 9:50. "Vanishing Virginian," Frank Morgan. 9:25 a. m., 12:55, 4:35, 8:10.

South Station Theater—"Defense of Moscow," "Information Please," "The Gallup Poll," "Sports of Ten of America's Most Popular Beach Resorts." "Roy Rogers Gives a Party at His Cowboy Tack Room," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—"Rio Rita," Abbott and Costello. 11:45 a. m., 3:15, 6:45, 10:15. "Nazi Agent," Conrad Veidt. 1:25, 4:55, 8:20.

Telepix—"Information Please," "Dutch West Indies," "Richard Himber and Orchestra," "Oldtime Movie Stars," "Amos and Andy," sports, cartoons and 30 minutes of news. Continuous 10 a. m. to midnight.

Trans-Lux—"The Corpse Vanishes," Bela Lugosi. 11 a. m., 1:50, 4:40, 7:25. "Tower of London," Boris Karloff. 9:30 a. m., 12:15, 3, 5:50, 8:20.

Uptown—Joan of Paris," Michele Morgan. 1:15, 4:45, 8:15. "The Male Animal," Henry Fonda and Olivia de Havilland. 2:55, 6:20, 9:50.

Washington Street Olympia—"Joan of Paris," Michele Morgan. 9:15 a. m., 12:10, 3:15, 6:20, 9:25. "Blue, White and Perfect," Lloyd Nolan. 10:50 a. m., 1:55, 5, 8.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Male Animal," Olivia de Havilland and Henry Fonda. "Wild Bill Hickok," Constance Bennett. 1:45, 8.
Allston: "Dumbo." "Algiers," Charles Boyer and Hedy Lamarr. 1:45, 8.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Ghost of Frankenstein," Lon Chaney. "Playmates," Kay Kyser and John Barrymore. 1:45, 8.
Regent: "Ball of Fire," Barbara Stanwyck. "Devil Pays Off," Margaret Tallichet. 2. Evenings continuous from 6:45.

BRAINTREE — Braintree: "Submarine D-1," Pat O'Brien and George Brent. "Bachelor Mother," Ginger Rogers. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "No Hands on the Clock," Chester Morris. 1:50, 8. "Woman of the Year," Katharine Hepburn. 3:31, 9:31.

BROOKLINE — Coolidge Corner: "Canal Zone," Chester Morris. 2, 5, 8:05. "Lady Is Willing," Marlene Dietrich and Fred MacMurray. 3:30, 6:39, 9:40.
Brookline Village: "The Fleet's In," Dorothy Lamour. 3:30, 6:30, 9:30. "Valley of the Sun," Lucille Ball. 2, 5, 8.
Cleveland Circle: "The Fleet's In," Dorothy Lamour. "Sleepy Time Gal," Judy Canova and Tom Brown. 1:45, 8.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "Valley of the Sun," Lucille Ball. "Born to Sing," Virginia Weidler. 2 and 8.
Harvard: "Johnny Eager," Robert Taylor and Lana Turner. "The Chocolate Soldier," Nelson Eddy. 2 and 8.
University: "The Male Animal," Henry Fonda and Olivia de Havilland. 2:50, 6:10, 9:35. "Wild Bill Hickok," Bruce Cabot. 1:30, 4:50, 8:10.

CHARLESTOWN — Thompson Square: "Hellsapoppin," Olsen and Johnson. "Cadets on Parade," Freddie Bartholomew. 2 and 8.

DORCHESTER—Dorchester: "Adventures of Martin Eden," Glenn Ford and Claire Trevor. "Road to Happiness," John Boles. 2. Evenings 7:30-11.
Strand: "The Fleet's In," Dorothy Lamour, "Gentleman at Heart," Cesar Romero, Carole Landis.
Codman: "To Be or Not to Be," Carole Lombard and Jack Benny. "Wild Bill Hickok," Bruce Cabot. 1:45, 7:45.

EGLESTON SQUARE—Egleston: "Woman of the Year," Katharine Hepburn. "Torpedo Boat," Richard Arlen. 1:45, 7:45.

EVERETT — Capitol: "Paris Calling," Randolph Scott and Elisabeth Bergner. 3:37, 9:30. "Sullivan's Travels," Joel McCrea and Veronica Lake. 2, 7:45.
Park: "How Green Was My Valley," Walter Pidgeon and Maureen O'Hara. "Marry the Boss's Daughter," Brenda Joyce. 1:30, 7:30.

HINGHAM—New Loring Hall: "Corsican Brothers," Douglas Fairbanks, Jr. "What's Cookin'?" with the Andrews Sisters. 1:50, 7:45.

HYDE PARK — Paramount: "Woman of the Year," Katharine Hepburn. 3:07, 9:22. "Torpedo Boat," Richard Arlen. 1:53, 6:38.

JAMAICA PLAIN — Jamaica: "Gentleman After Dark," Miriam Hopkins. "Born to Sing," Virginia Weidler. 1:45, 7:45.

LEXINGTON — Lexington: "Woman of the Year," Katharine Hepburn. 3, 8:45. "March of Time." 2:35, 8:20.

MALDEN — Granada: "The Fleet's In," Dorothy Lamour. 3:06, 6:15, 9:24. "Yank on the Burma Road," Laraine Day. 1:55, 5:04, 8:13.
Maplewood: "Song of the Island," Betty Grable and Victor Mature. "The Carter Case," James Ellison and Virginia Gilmore. 1:46, 7:30.
Strand: "Hellsapoppin," Olsen and Johnson. 3:30, 9:20. "Joan of Paris," Michele Morgan. 1:35, 7:50.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "The Fleet's In," Dorothy Lamour. 3:23, 9:38. "Gentleman at Heart," Cesar Romero and Carole Landis. 1:45, 7:50.

MEDFORD—Fellsway: "Sundown," Gene Tierney and Bruce Cabot. "Cadet Girl," Carole Landis and George Montgomery. 1:30, 7:30.
Medford: "How Green Was My Valley," Walter Pidgeon and Maureen O'Hara. "Torpedo Boat," Richard Arlen.

MELROSE—Melrose: "Lady Is Willing," Marlene Dietrich and Fred MacMurray. "Canal Zone," Chester Morris. 1:30, 7:30.

NATICK—Colonial: "Courtship of Andy Hardy," Mickey Rooney. "Gentleman After Dark," Cesar Romero, Carole Landis. 1:45, 7:45.

NEEDHAM—Needham: "To Be or Not to Be," Carole Lombard and Jack Benny. "North to the Klondike," Brodwick Crawford. 2 and 8.

NEWTON—Paramount: "The Fleet's In," Dorothy Lamour. "Yank on the Burma Road," Laraine Day. 1:30, 8.

NORWOOD—Norwood: "Roxie Hart," Ginger Rogers. "The Vanishing Virginian," Frank Morgan. 2. Evenings continuous from 6:30.

QUINCY—Quincy: "Butch Minds the Baby," Virginia Bruce. "Blue, White and Perfect," Lloyd Nolan. 2 and 8.
Strand: "Lady Is Willing," Marlene Dietrich and Fred MacMurray. "Wild Bill Hickok Rides," Bruce Cabot and Constance Bennett. 2 and 8.

REVERE—Revere: "Courtship of Andy Hardy," Mickey Rooney. "Adventures of Martin Eden," Glenn Ford. 2 and 8.
Boulevard: "Courtship of Andy Hardy," Mickey Rooney. "Adventures of Martin Eden," Glenn Ford. 2 and 8.

SOMERVILLE—Central: "Song of the Islands," Betty Grable and Victor Mature. "Call Out the Marines," Victor McLaglen and Edmund Lowe. 2 and 8.
Strand: "Ride 'Em Cowboy," Abbott and Costello. "Pacific Blackout," Preston Foster. 2 and 8.

SOUTH BOSTON—Strand: "To Be or Not to Be," Carole Lombard and Jack Benny. "Castle in the Desert," Sidney Toler. 1:45. Continuous from 6:15.
Broadway: "Remember the Day," Claudette Colbert. "Perfect Snob," Lynn Bari. 1:45. Continuous from 6:15.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH — Cameo: "Corsican Brothers," Douglas Fairbanks, Jr. "Shut My Big Mouth," Joe E. Brown. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD — Wakefield: "Cadets on Parade," Freddie Bartholomew, Jimmy Lydon. 2:08, 7:33. "Playmates," Kay Kyser and John Barrymore. 3:13, 9:01.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "The Fleet's In," Dorothy Lamour. "Gentleman at Heart," Carole Landis. 2 and 8.

WATERTOWN — Coolidge: "Lady Is Willing," Marlene Dietrich and Fred MacMurray. "Call Out the Marines," Victor McLaglen and Edmund Lowe. 1:45, 7:45.
Watertown Square: "All Through the Night," Humphrey Bogart. "Cowboy Serenade," Gene Autry. 1:45, 7:45.

WAVERLEY—Strand: "Ghost of Frankenstein," Ralph Bellamy. "Playmates," Kay Kyser. 2, 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse: "How Green Was My Valley," Walter Pidgeon and Maureen O'Hara. Special Short Subjects. 2:15, 7:45, daily, except Sundays.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "To Be or Not to Be," Carole Lombard and Jack Benny. "North to the Klondike," Lon Chaney. 1:45, 7:45.

WINCHESTER — Winchester: "Remember the Day," Claudette Colbert. 4, 8:30, 9:55. "Paris Calling," Elisabeth Bergner and Randolph Scott. 3:14, 8:00.

Braves-Pittsburgh Series Here Is Duel for Second Place in National League

Frisch in Town Two Days; Barrett Playing Outfield

By Ed Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Frankie Frisch's Pittsburgh Pirates, who come to town tomorrow for a two-game series at Braves Field, are the surprise club of the West. Like the Braves, the bold Buccaneers are away to a fast break in this National League race, arousing the suspicion that they may finish a notch or two higher than their fourth-place ending of a year ago. In fact, despite the somewhat convincing early margin of the Dodgers, Pitt critics are calling the Buccs the dark horse of the pennant struggle.

The single games here tomorrow and Thursday between the Braves and Pirates represent a battle for second place. Only two percentage points separated the runner-up Bostonians this morning from Frisch's charges, as the locals awaited their series final with the Reds and the Buccs closed out their set at Philadelphia.

Barrett Playing

Among the newest Pittsburgh stars is Johnny Barrett, a Lowell boy who once was a familiar figure on the sandlots of this area and took a spring training trip to Sarasota with the Red Sox. Feather-footed and a left-hander all the way, Johnny is playing left field regularly for the iron-fisted Frisch and batting third in the order. Hampered by an ankle injury in Sarasota, the local boy could not break past the classy Red Sox outfield trio of Ted Williams, Dom Di Maggio and Lou Finney.

The Pirates scouted him in the Pacific Coast League in '41, brought him up on a look basis and he forced them to complete the sale.

As a team, the Buccaneers have shown an improved defense, including pitching, but are short on the offensive side. You wonder how a club with such a weak attack has stayed among the contenders. However, it is because Frisch has been able to make the most of the hits at his disposal. Elbie Fletcher, Bob Elliott and Vince Di Maggio, who have been in there every day, are not high among the league leaders, yet their hitting is timely.

New Shortstop

A year ago the Pirates were at the bottom of the fielding table. Even the lowly Phils beat them out in the team race. But today Frisch's outfit is at the defensive peak or close to it. It rarely beats itself, which is the mark of a winning ball club. In Pete Coscarart, Frank has picked up a good shortstop. Although no Arky Vaughan at bat, the former Dodger has saved several games with his glove. In 1941 Pete was utility second baseman at Brooklyn.

One of the more interesting stories of the season involves Frisch's new third baseman, Bob Elliott. Originally an outfielder, Frank planted him at the hot corner because he liked his rangy build and the way he threw across the diamond. Bob hit three quick home runs in April, but since has tapered off. However, he still is a big man in the Pitt attack. On the mound, the Buccs have turned in 19 complete games.

Tobin Soon

Jim Tobin will probably pitch one of the games against the Pirates. The knuckleball veteran will be trying for his sixth victory. For his other starter, Manager Casey Stengel may pick between Tom Earley and Jim Wallace, both of whom beat Pitt on that recent western tour.

Going back to the line-up which, with the exception of second base and the pitcher, opened the season against the Athaltics on April 14, Manager Joe Cronin yesterday saw his Red Sox go ahead in their Detroit series. Jimmie Foxx played first base and hit a two-run homer to give Charley Wagner his fourth win and his second over the Tigers. Pete Fox was back in right field and drove in a run. Dom Di Maggio returned to the head of the batting order.

The Red Sox close out their western journey at Cleveland tomorrow and Thursday, then return to Fenway Park for their Army-Navy relief fund game with the Athletics on Saturday.

* * *

Briefs . . . The news that no night games will be allowed in the New York area comes as a blow to the Braves, who figured to benefit financially by packed after-dark crowds at the Polo Grounds and Ebbets Field . . . The announcement by Police Commissioner Lewis J. Valentine wipes out 28 games scheduled for the parks of the Giants and Dodgers . . . Bobby Doerr is still over .400 at bat . . . Ted Williams has lifted his average to .317 . . . A year ago today he was hitting .347 . . . Johnny Pesky and Nanny Fernandez continue to star in freshman roles in their respective leagues.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	20	9	.690
Cleveland	21	10	.678
Detroit	19	15	.559
Boston	16	13	.552
St. Louis	13	20	.394
Washington	12	19	.387
Chicago	12	19	.387
Philadelphia	13	21	.382

Results May 18

Boston 4, Detroit 2.
Cleveland 7, Philadelphia 4.
Chicago 7, Washington 5.
New York-St. Louis, postponed.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Brooklyn	24	8	.750
Boston	17	15	.531
Pittsburgh	18	16	.529
St. Louis	16	15	.516
New York	16	17	.485
Cincinnati	14	16	.467
Chicago	14	18	.437
Philadelphia	9	23	.281

Results May 18

Brooklyn 4, Chicago 1.
St. Louis 16, New York 4.
Cincinnati-Boston, postponed.
Only games scheduled.

Navy Starts Third Class For Coaches

ANNAPOLIS, Md., May 19 (AP)—Another contingent of the great and near great in sports converged yesterday on Annapolis, the third class of Navy physical training instructors to report for 30 days' indoctrination training at the United States Naval Academy.

This assemblage—largest of the three—totaled 289 former college coaches, All-America athletes of various sports, and recent professional stars. Naval Academy registrars were on the job from early morning to sign them in, issue equipment and quarter them in Bancroft Hall, the midshipmen's dormitory.

Commissioned Provisionally

All have been commissioned provisionally in the Naval Reserve. At the end of a month's acadamy training they'll go on active duty at four pre-flight schools to condition an estimated 30,000 naval aviation cadets a year.

Previous classes numbered about 200 men, but yesterday's group was swelled by many coaches who remained at their regular jobs until the end of school terms.

Cadets Report May 28

Coincident with their arrival physical training headquarters reported that the first cadets to be trained under the "V-5" program would report at the eastern pre-flight school, University of North Carolina, and the midwest center, University of Iowa, May 28. Others have been ordered to report for training at the University of Georgia and St. Mary's (Calif.) College, June 11.

Two former Navy football greats are members of the class. A. E. (Ed) Bernet, middle end in 1926, who resigned from the Naval Academy before graduation, has been provisionally commissioned a lieutenant and Ira Charles McKee, all-around star of 1924 has returned to the service. McKee's residence is at Long Beach, Calif.

Topnotch Athletes

Included in the topnotch athletes who signed the register were Tom Deckard, former Indiana track great; Vic Bottari, California's All-America quarterback several years ago, and Joe McCluskey, New York City track ace.

Among the coaches were Bernie Shively, Kentucky's Athletic director; Paul Mooney, Columbia basketball mentor; John Miller, Mercersburg (Pa.) Academy swimming tutor; Mose Quinn, Cornell baseball and assistant football coach, and Jack Dixon, Oregon assistant coach.

Army and Navy Will Compete In IC4A Meet

NEW YORK (AP)—For the first time Army and Navy this year will be represented in the I. C. 4-A. outdoor track and field championships, to be held at Triborough Stadium here May 29-30.

Meet Director Asa Bushnell said the Middies have nominated 13 men for the event, and the Cadets two. The two service schools set ahead the date of their own dual meet from May 30 to May 27 to be free for the larger event.

Other late entries received by Bushnell include Temple 9, Virginia 2, Tufts 2, and three provisional entries from Connecticut. Twenty-four schools now have nominated teams.

Dahlgren Is Sold To Brooklyn Club

CHICAGO (AP)—First Baseman Babe Dahlgren was sold by the Chicago Cubs to Brooklyn, General Manager Jim Gallagher of the Cubs announced.

The Cubs sold Dahlgren to the St. Louis Browns last week but the Brownies returned him to Chicago because of a disagreement over terms concerning the first baseman's possible entry into the armed forces.

Big 8 Did Tolerably Well In Golf at Charles River

By A. Linde Fowler
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"Well, they didn't tear the course apart, did they?"

Such was one remark heard after the "Big 8" had completed play at Charles River in the Navy Relief golf tournament. A prideful home member seemed somewhat exultant to think that 70 had been broken only twice in 16 rounds by a group of the world's best professionals.

It is a curious but understandable trait in a lot of golf followers to expect the supernatural when they gather to see the highly-touted headliners perform, forgetting that these men are only human, after all, and cannot be expected to hit every drive a full 300 yards straight down the middle, dent the pins on most approaches, and sink every putt from 30 feet down.

Did Tolerably Well

By and large, the "Big 8" did tolerably well, seeing that the winner, Byron Nelson, arriving from an overnight trip from Toledo just in time to make the club 10 minutes before his starting time and although being unacquainted with the layout, set a new competitive record of 67; that Craig Wood, the national open champion, cracked off a 69 after playing one practice round the day before; that there were four 70's and three 71's during the day, or a total of nine rounds under the par of 72 out of a possible 16.

It must be conceded that the visiting golf satellites were beneficiaries of flawless playing conditions and were favored by a following wind which made the 515-yard second hole and the 500-yard 15th distinctly within two-shot range, and that the only par-5 which had the wind directly ahead was the shortest par-5 of the lot, the 465-yard 10th.

Played Longer

That hole actually played longer, for some, than either the second or 15th, as for example, Sammy Byrd, who was home at the second with a drive and 4-iron, whereas at the 10th he used a spoon for his second. This shot, incidentally, was one of the best of the day by anybody, landing him 10 feet from the cup, whence his putt for an eagle stopped at the lip of the cup.

How different the eagle that Byron Nelson collected on the same hole, seeing that he was rather disgusted with his second shot, then chipped into the cup. It was a coninicidence that he, the winner, and Craig Wood, tied for second with Ben Hogan, both eagled that hole, and that though the same hole was far more testing against the wind that 465-yard holes generally are for the big hitters, it yielded up 11 birdies and two eagles, as against nine birdies and one eagle at the 15th and nine birdies at the 515-yard second.

Only Four Birdies

The 546-yard 16th lived up to its reputation, for it yielded only four birdies, and the average for the field for the day was exactly par 5, or an aggregate of 80 strokes, including four 6's, among them a 6 by Jimmy Thomson in the afternoon, as contrasted to his 4 in the forenoon when he got home in two, as the only man in the field to accomplish that spectacular feat, well worthy the man who is rated the longest hitter in the game.

An analysis of the day's play shows, rather oddly, that the 425-yard eighth hole ate up more strokes by the "Big 8" than any hole except the 16th, its aggregate of strokes 72, a total of eight over par, and nary a birdie. Its difficulties were enhanced by placing the cup pretty well to the right, so that a second straight for the pin from any point to the right of midfairway had to be over a knob that threatened trouble for any shot lacking distance, and over for any shot for the pin that was a trifle strong or without a distinct bite on the ball.

Went for Pin

It was characteristic of Byron Nelson (and one reason why he holds so predominant a place in the professional ranks) that in the morning he went boldly for that over-the-knob line, on a shot which, from down on the flat whence he played, seemed destined for the back edge, but which apparently had so much backspin that it stopped 25 feet short.

The play of the field for the different holes, presented for the edification of those who like to mull things over and try to figure out why some holes play harder than others, taking yardage into consideration, follows:

Strokes
Out—70 71 65 50 69 64 70 72 49—580
In — 65 52 68 64 55 69 80 52 66—571
Distances
Out—412 515 366 187 420 337 446 425 176 —3,284
In — 465 239 369 366 199 500* 545 186 441 —3,287

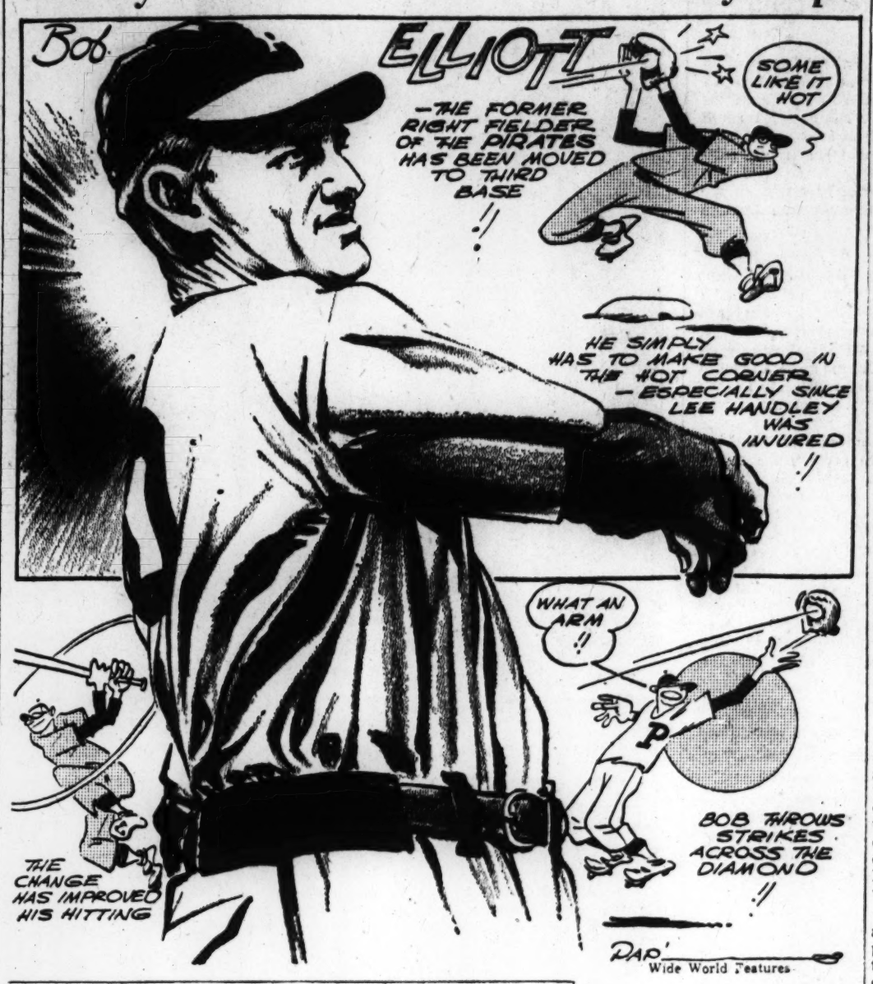
*Approximately.

Prodigious Drive

More spectators would have followed Jimmy Thomson and Sammy Byrd as companion players of the morning, I am sure, had they known how long a hitter Byrd is, also how accurate. He actually held the mighty Thomson so well off the tees that he was out ahead five times to Thomson's six in the first 16 holes and his drives at the second and third were prodigious, that at the third bringing up 61 paces from the green, the hole 366 yards.

Even at the long 16th, where Thomson electrified the gallery by banging his second to the back edge of the green, and where his tee shot was simply tremendous, the ex-Yankee baseball player was not five yards behind and might have gotten home in two himself, but gummed it with a low, pushed brassie. Thomson admitted after the round that never in his career had he put together two finer wooden shots than on this occasion. An odd circumstance was that off the tee the wind was favoring, but on the second shot slightly adverse, veering even as the players walked along after their drives.

Plucky Pirate —*By Pap'*


Bob ELLIOTT
—THE FORMER RIGHT FIELDER OF THE PIRATES HAS BEEN MOVED TO THIRD BASE
SOME LIKE IT HOT
HE SIMPLY HAS TO MAKE GOOD IN THE HOT CORNER —ESPECIALLY SINCE LEE HANDLEY WAS INJURED
WHAT AN ARM
BOB THROWS STRIKES ACROSS THE DIAMOND
THE CHANGE HAS IMPROVED HIS HITTING
PAP'
Wide World Features

Navy Pre-Flight Course Seeks to Toughen Cadets

By Web Morse
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The Fleet's in Town

The usually placid Sports Writers' luncheon at the Kenmore yesterday got a live taste of what might be termed Navy "dive bombing." Led by Lieut. W. B. "Dub" Bayless, former Navy oarsman and football star, some of our congenial folks from around these parts returned with Navy uniforms and commissions, changed almost beyond recognition. These men are serious and fired with new and bigger ambitions. They represent a new training corps intent upon developing Navy flyers who will match and surpass those of any other nation.

Football Is Only Incidental

When in these parts, Lieutenants Al McCoy, Joe McArdle and Ensign Billy Sullivan, as civilians, were interested in football. McCoy coached, as did McArdle, and Sullivan was a director of publicity. Today they have become seriously imbued with a national project that fits within their particular line of endeavor. They may not sail (although they would like to), but they will embark along a project bigger than anything they have ever done in purpose and result.

Spoken Words Hardly Describe

In turn they told of the activities of the new Navy V-5 program for training Navy fliers. They seek to develop young men by competitive and contact athletics to fit them for the rigors of combat flying. These new officers will be assigned to varied duties May 28 in this program, and their aim is to prepare pre-flight naval cadets to better an enemy opposition that gives and asks no quarter. These young men will be trained for such opposition in every way—or not fly. It was not the words that impressed the influential gathering nearly so much as the personal intenseness of these visitors. The physical fitness program for these future Navy fliers is in good hands, taking these visitors as symbolic.

Advocate More Athletics for All

These men are here as pioneers for a program they know will help the nation. They have learned about war for what it is and have no patience with tolerance towards certain college trends regarding athletics. They want more athletics in colleges, preparatory schools, high schools, and grammar schools, and definitely not these mass physical exercise substitutes. They are sour on institutions which drop athletics for physical fitness programs. They want athletic competition of a nature that teaches the will-to-win along with the physical element.

Starts Here and Ends There

Their program is only beginning. There is, and will be, much more to come. It starts in this country and the results are aimed to be known everywhere else in the world as carried by rugged, upstanding young men, who will have learned the fundamentals of wartime fighting through the value of athletics. They hope to start this movement by co-operation of educational institutions and are determined to get it. The softness of education is a thing of the past with these newly trained Navy men and they have their guns unmistakenly trained on professors, principals, and other educators who have persistently fought for the abolition of athletics. You cannot justifiably deny them; they are too intent and their purpose is too beneficial for what we all hold most important—our country! The whole program is headed by Lieut.-Com. Thomas J. Hamilton and he never will tolerate half-way measures in an all-out war!

The mishap which put Lee Handley, the Pittsburgh Pirates' third baseman, on the shelf indefinitely, solved a problem that had perplexed Manager Frank Frisch for many weeks. It was just how to work Bob Elliott and Jimmy Wasdell, a pair of right fielders, into the daily line-up.

With Handley out of the picture, Frisch moved Elliott over to the hot corner. Elliott was in a receptive mood so the experiment was well on its way to a successful completion the moment it was started. Elliott has an ideal build for a third baseman. He has speed, and, most important of all, a powerful throwing arm. The long throw from third to first was no trick for Elliott who was used to throwing strikes from right field. His arm is strong enough to nip runners even if he should juggle the ball a bit.

Frisch is determined to string along with the converted outfielder. He has impressed the fact on Elliott and Bob is not at all panicky about learning all the tricks of covering the hot corner in a big hurry. He is working around third base every moment he isn't in the batting cage.

Boston Batting

Braves

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	Ave.
Tobin	30	7	12	5	8	.400
Fernandes	127	18	42	2	18	.331
Klutts	44	4	14	0	7	.318
Lombardi	69	11	21	5	14	.304
Demaree	64	7	19	1	10	.297
Wasdell	78	11	23	0	10	.295
Holmes	118	11	32	2	6	.271
Miller	124	13	32	3	19	.258
Gremp	44	7	10	2	7	.250
Ross	20	3	5	1	3	.250
Roberge	4	1	1	0	0	.250
Cuccinello	39	1	9	0	3	.231
Sisti	76	13	17	2	14	.224
West	91	18	20	0	4	.220
Cooney	60	8	12	0	4	.200
Masi	14	3	1	0	2	.063

Red Sox

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	AVE
Doerr	86	13	35	6	28	.407
Newsome	28	3	10	0	3	.357
Di Maggio	117	25	38	3	11	.325
Williams	104	33	33	8	32	.317
Pesky	124	20	38	0	7	.306
Fox	89	14	27	0	21	.303
Foxx	84	17	25	4	12	.298
Tabor	116	16	34	0	14	.293
Peacock	73	5	19	0	6	.260
Lupien	32	5	7	0	1	.219
Conroy	35	2	7	1	5	.200
Finney	29	4	4	0	0	.138
Campbell	2	1	0	0	0	.000
Cronin	2	0	0	0	0	.000

Boston Pitching

Braves

	Games	Won	Lost	P.C.
Errickson	6	1	0	1.000
Earley	4	3	1	.750
Javery	9	3	2	.600
Tobin	9	5	4	.556
Tost	6	2	2	.500
Sain	2	1	1	.500
Salvo	4	1	1	.500
Wallace	3	1	2	.333
Hutchings	5	0	0	.000
Donovan	4	0	0	.000
Johnson	1	0	0	.000
*Hickey	1	0	1	.000
*Lamanna	1	0	1	.000

*Released

Red Sox

	Games	Won	Lost	P.C.
Hughson	6	1	0	1.000
Chase	2	1	0	1.000
Newsome	5	4	2	.667
Wagner	6	4	2	.667
Dobson	6	3	2	.600
Brown	3	1	1	.500
Terry	3	1	2	.333
Judd	5	1	3	.250
Butland	2	0	0	.000
Ryba	3	0	1	.000

Jones to Shreveport

CHICAGO (AP)—Murrell Jones, rookie first baseman with the Chicago White Sox, today was returned to Shreveport, La., of the Texas League on option and subject to 24-hour recall.

College Baseball

By the Associated Press

Results May 18

Princeton 5, Pennsylvania 3. (1st. 7 inns).
Princeton 3, Pennsylvania 1 (2nd-7 inns.).
Michigan 16, Chicago 1 (1st game).
Michigan 3, Chicago 1 (2nd game).
Delaware 10, West Chester 1.
Richmond 7, Randolph-Macon 0.

College Track

By the Associated Press

Results May 18

Utah U. 51¼, Utah State Agr. Col. 46¼.
Brigham Young U. 46¼.

BRAVES FIELD
Tomorrow at 3:05 P. M. **Braves vs. Pittsburgh**
Seats at Filene's Men's Store, HUB. 2195, and at Braves Field, STA. 9600

Minor Leagues

Results May 18

By the Associated Press

American Association
Louisville 2, St. Paul 1 (11 innings).
Kansas City 8, Columbus 5.
Milwaukee 10, Toledo 7.
Minneapolis at Indianapolis, postponed.

International League
Montreal 5, Toronto 2.
Buffalo 7, Rochester 2 (called, end 6th).
Only games scheduled.

Pacific Coast League
No games scheduled.

Southern Association
New Orleans 6, Little Rock 3.
Birmingham 8, Memphis 5.
Only games scheduled.

Texas League
San Antonio 6, Beaumont 3.
Fort Worth at Dallas, postponed.
Houston 11, Shreveport 5.
Oklahoma City 3, Tulsa 1 (11 innings).

Eastern League
Binghamton 6, Elmira 3.
Only game scheduled.

Smith Kept Busy

LOS ANGELES, May 19 (AP)—With the 100-yard dash at the Southern Pacific A. A. U. meet especially scheduled as the opening event, Bill Smith, San Jose sprint star, will be able to compete in two meets Saturday.

Smith, who pushed California's Hal Davis to a 9.4s. mark last week, will meet the Bear star again Saturday afternoon at Los Angeles, and then fly to Modesto, 500 miles away, for a night track meet.

Yesterday's Stars

By the Associated Press

Jim Brown, Cardinals—Sparked 15-hit attack with single and double, each of which drove in two runs against Giants.

John Allen, Dodgers—Pitched five-hitter against Cubs.

Ken Keltner, Indians—Topped offensive against Athletics with triple, double and single.

Wally Moses, White Sox—Drove in four runs, two of them on home run in 9th inning, to beat Senators.

Jimmy Foxx, Red Sox—Smashed two-run homer in 6th inning for margin of victory over Tigers.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Year Ago Today

Brooklyn Dodgers lost to Chicago Cubs, 14 to 1, for third day in row and yield first place in National League to idle St. Louis Cardinals.

Five Years Ago

Lew P. Andreas, Syracuse graduate and former football coach and star, named director of athletics at Alma Mater.

More Athletics Wanted For Training of Pilots

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

We now officially have the word of the United States Navy for it—sports are wanted, and wanted desperately, in the country today.

Such was the message brought from Washington yesterday by young Lieut. Walter B. (Dub) Bayless, assistant to Lieut. Commander Tom Hamilton, who declared that "the giving up of athletics by high schools and colleges is diametrically opposite to what the Navy wants. We want athletics increased."

Important 30,000

Speaking at the sportswriters' luncheon at the Hotel Kenmore, he told of the Navy's program to turn out 30,000 pilots—the most important 30,000 men in the country. These pilots will have pre-flight training at the four great centers the Navy has opened up at Iowa, St. Mary's, North Carolina, and Georgia with athletic figures from the sports world, who have volunteered their services and gone through a rigorous training schedule at Annapolis, in charge.

Said Lieutenant Bayless, "We are looking for more flyers. We are looking for the fellows with a big heart, the ones who want to win until it hurts. Because an average of only 20 per cent of a college enrollment competes in athletics, that means that only 20 per cent of the student body has the will to win. We must instill that spirit into our pilots, and we believe we can do that best through contact sports and compulsory athletics."

Contact Stressed

At the new pre-flight training schools contact sports will be stressed strongly, along with other tests designed to build up the endurance, hardihood, and ability to take care of himself under any condition—in the air, on the water, or on land—of the American pilot. He is going to be the best in the world, if the Navy has its way.

"We have our first team in the air now," Bayless concluded, "but pretty soon that first team is going to be pushed aside by the freshmen of today. Under this new program we are setting up, they are going to be better fighters. As pilots both teams may be equal—but we want those fighters."

Best Meeting

Yesterday's meeting was the best of any the sportswriters have ever put on. It was attended by more sports celebrities than ever before, from Managers Bill McKechnie of the Cincinnati Reds and Casey Stengel of the Boston Braves right down the line. The athletic directors and coaches of the local colleges attended, as well as outstanding representatives of other branches of professional sports.

Howie Odell, new Yale grid coach, made his Boston bow, declaring that the Eli picture, while not on the bright side, is still not hopeless. Hank Gowdy, former Braves' catcher, took a bow as the first major leaguer to enlist in World War I. Col Howard Robbins, former U. S. Commissioner, praised Tom Bolles' Harvard crew, a subject with which he was thoroughly familiar for as an official in the Intercollegiate Racing Association he has refereed every crew race on the Charles River but one for the past 14 years.

Annual Eastern Trap Shooting Starts May 23

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

STRATFORD, Conn, — Crack trapshot performers from all parts of the country will gather here May 23 and 24 for the Third Annual Eastern States Trap Championships at the Remington Gun Club.

The spring scatter-gun classic features 16-yard, distance handicap, doubles and team events. Prize awards, some payable in War Bonds and Stamps in lieu of cash, will be widely distributed through A. T. A. Class and Lewis Class scoring. Average shooters share in the rewards with top-flight contestants.

Walter S. Beaver, Conshohocken, Pa., marksman, is the defending 16-yard and doubles champion. Last year, Beaver, holder of several national titles, missed but one target in annexing the 16-yard title 199x200, and marked up a brilliant 98x100 in carrying off the doubles crown. Beaver took both honors also in 1940. C. L. Banks of Nichols, Conn., won the 1941 yardage event, posting 98x100 at 20 yards. Both Beaver and Banks are expected to be on hand this year.

Saturday's shooting will include a 50-bird warm-up preliminary, the doubles and the distance handicap. The 150-target 16-yard main event will begin Sunday morning at 10 o'clock, with the team championship shot concurrently. All fields will be open for practice on May 22, the committee announced.

The shoot is the first major trapshooting tourney scheduled for the Remington Club this year. The season's skeet opener, the Middle Atlantic, drew a large and talented field in March, and the trap event promises to be equally well attended.

Girls Become Caddies

HALIFAX, N. S. (AP)—The fair sex is invading another strictly masculine field. A war shortage of men and boys on this Canadian city's golf course has given girls a chance to be bag toters and Club Pro Kas Zabowski says they are very "conscientious."

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The Home Forum

Whenever I Think of Madeleine

As I REMEMBER HER, she seems to have exemplified all that is finest in the French. I use the past tense instinctively, feeling somehow sure that Madeleine is no longer in Paris. And I hope that she is not. She would be hurt beyond endurance. What now prevails there would seem to her impossible of reconciliation with her French intelligence and taste. My letters are returned; hers, among the most lovely letters I have ever received, come no more. So I have no other recourse than to happy memories.

* * *

Madeleine had traveled to America in the company of an actress we knew. She was a young woman then, slight and dark and animated in the Gallic manner; yet she lacked the speed necessary in a star's dressing-room. Madeleine needed to do everything perfectly, thoughtfully—not in frenzied response to insistent bells pressed by stage-hands. So she came to us when my sister and I were about six and ten. No one could have called her a governess; she was too cultivated. She spent her time with us, reading to us, going out with us, conversing with us in a French as exquisite as I have ever heard, and gracing every occasion. Wearing invariably that sober black which the French of all classes so much affect, when she sewed Madeleine put on a little sheer muslin apron, hand-made, lace-edged. The dolls' clothes which she made for us were as sheer and dainty. I still have somewhere a china doll, limp now as to arms and legs, dressed in garments that she made. This was the doll which fell into Dublin lake one summer day, and which Madeleine fished out with a forked stick, murmuring all the while: "Pauvre bébé! Pauvre bébé!"

* * *

At that time she had no family of her own; but, a little later, she left us to remarry and return to France. We were a bit frightened of her professor husband, who had taught in the Berlitz School and spoke to us rather fiercely and far too fast, twisting the ribbon of his pince-nez all the while. For a number of years, we did not see Madeleine except once when we were in London and made the discovery that she and her husband were living there, too. By this time, there was a small boy called Jean, very like his mother—small and delicate and dark; we took his photograph on a balcony overlooking, as I remember, the green reaches of Regent's Park. My sister and I were glad to see Madeleine once more. We had always loved her, but she seemed different to us now, quite detached.

Another stretch of years followed, punctuated only by those perfectly phrased letters from Madeleine, punctuated less frequently by clumsy, infinitely labored replies in our faulty French. No English was ever permitted between us. It was later still, when I was quite grown and went to live a while in Paris, that I really discovered Madeleine as a person; and, beside loving her, learned to value her as she deserved. At first, though I understood French readily, I was slow and inept about the shaping of my phrases. So I remembered Madeleine, back in Paris by that time and a widow, and sent for her to come to our *appartement*, far at the outskirts of the Latin Quarter, "on the fortifications," as the French people said. Naturally, I could understand her better than anyone else and, also, I found that I could speak less self-consciously with her. The language I had loved all my life was the language as she spoke it. Thus all communication became clearer and pleasanter.

* * *

Time passed. We left Paris and I did not return for some years. Then, back again, I found that all dominion over her language had fled. I hesitated, fumbled, blundered, until I hastily sought out Madeleine. I would plead: "Oh, Madeleine, let me speak to you in English and you to me in French. My French is unpardonable. How it must make you suffer!"

But Madeleine would never permit it. Lifting expressive hands in protest, she would insist: "Mais non, Marguerite. Lentement, doucement. Ça vient bientôt. Attendez un peu. Jusqu'à demain, peut-être. Vous verrez." And, sure enough, on the morrow I would generally improve. By the third day, I would be almost fluent. And, usually by the fourth day, it would be time to go back to London. Whenever I went to Paris, we would wade determinedly through all the same stages of utter failure and ensuing improvement; but Madeleine's patience and tact never faltered.

* * *

On one occasion my sister, whom Madeleine had not seen for a good many years, was lunching with us at a sidewalk café just off the Boulevard St.-Germain. In deference to our old friend, we were speaking her native tongue. My sister, according to her childhood habit, was remaining silent for long intervals while she mentally composed one sentence in perfect idiomatic French. Then she would produce it in triumph and relapse again into meditative silence. Meanwhile I was careering heedlessly through long explanations of this and that, in a French brimming over with blunders, just as in the old days. Madeleine alternately listened approvingly to my sister and rescued me, setting my feet once more on the right path. She laughed and laughed and, when we pressed her for the reason, she said: "Exactement comme autrefois. Vous n'avez pas changé. One, vous comprenez, Marguerite, careful and accurate, the other daring and full of fautes. Ça ne fait rien. Enfin vous arriverez—toutes les deux."

* * *

Whenever I was in Paris, it pleased me to take Madeleine about with me. She was the perfect companion for galleries and museums; it was she who introduced me to my two favorites, the Cluny and the comparatively little known Carnavalet. Amazingly well informed, she never urged her opinions or values upon me. She would go with me to restaurants and shops, her frugal French soul horrified often at what she considered reckless American extravagance; but all the while loving the delicious concoctions of the French chefs and revelling in the beautiful gowns and hats. It was Madeleine who led me to the milliner who made that perfect blue felt hat, shaping it with her shears upon my unworthy head; and, at the same time, it was Madeleine who taught me to travel about the city as the French do, in buses and Métro; Madeleine who curbed me one day and indulged me the next. Occasionally she would let me go to her home, a few small rooms which were none too full of sunshine. There she and Jean lived together. Everything was immaculately clean and in order; we would have *chocolat* and *tartines de beurre* and *cerises*, set forth temptingly on a green checked peasant tablecloth.

* * *

Five years ago, when last I was in Paris, Madeleine would not come to see me off in the bus which was to carry me to Le Bourget and the London plane, because she disapproved of flying. "Trop dangereux, Marguerite," she held; and kissed me on both cheeks, on the eve of my departure. I never suspected I would not see her again; I had not foreseen this present war, though I had felt something definitely wrong with the spirit of Paris.

Now I know that, just as I have stored safely away for all time places that I have seen and loved, places which no longer exist in their familiar forms, so I have Madeleine safe and precious in memory. It is largely because of her that I can appreciate still the finest qualities in the French nature, that I have a deep and abiding love for the language which remains the language of wit and wisdom.

MARGARET WILLIAMSON

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"MORNING ON THE RIVER": *An Etching by Alphonse Legros*

ALPHONSE LEGROS (1876-1894) was a great landscape etcher. Although he was a Frenchman, born at Dijon, in 1863 he went to England, where he lectured at South Kensington. Between 1876 and 1894, he occupied the Chair of Design at the Slade School. Legros was held in high esteem by his friends and pupils. He loved the simple life, and his pictures show his devotion to nature. His earliest experience was as a scene painter. When he went to England, he became absorbed in the fashion for the antique.

This etching is characteristic of one group of prints by Alphonse Legros. Nature is represented in a more commanding and exalted way than man. Some of his landscapes are rendered dramatically, with a more emotional quality of atmosphere.

D. A.

Harvest of This Nation

There is no time of harvest in this nation.
When leaves are falling in New England hills
The fruit of Texas ripens in the sunlight,
Burdens the bough and fills.
There is no month of harvest in this nation.
Dakota wheat is snug in winter ground
When berry-pickers walk the Florida orchards
And warm winds sound.
This nation, wide and abundant, is a harvest.
A thousand, thousand men out of this soil
Roam in a world of acres, following seasons,
Knead in this earth with toil,
Labor the mines, thrust with the gushing wells,
Haul the nets of the salmon, long and limber
Ride the herds in rolling dust clouds north,
Take the snows for timber!
This nation is a harvest; and all races
Were sown and reaped to give this nation men.
Here in the friendly acres, here in the mountains,
Here by the sea again,
Here where all seasons mingle, all bloods mingle
In a land fitly chosen to be mother.
You who have asked: "What harvest?" You who are weary,
Old and embattled and bitter, here is your answer!
Where man says "Neighbor," and "Brother"!

CHARLES MALAM

There Was Always Something to Draw

IN THIS HOT damp land the trees carry a host of parasites; gray and white lichens cling to them, and spongy mosses. Ferns and small cacti find lodging in the branch forks, and sometimes, high up, the most desired of all flowers, the orchid.

At times the gardener would bring some from his collection for me to draw. He did not present them to me in a box wrapped carefully in green paper, nor had they the startling, decadent beauty arrived at by our horticulturists. . . . They were small and pale in color, and the gardener brought them to me on a cutting of tree branch to which the bulb had been strapped until the roots took hold as they had done on the original tree where they had first sprouted. But, I'm sure, no florist's messenger could have presented offerings with the pride and pleasure of this man. He came as quietly as did all the workers in the Gardens and I would turn to see him standing in the doorway of the laboratory, holding his bit of wood with its delicate blossom. It was always a new one, one which had just opened, and there was a rewarded look in the man's eyes, as though this were an event which he had awaited momentarily. I always suspected that he had sat up all night so as to be there when the bud unfurled.

I would hang the orchid against the side of one of our large windows, and smooth my pencil to its sharpest point in preparation for recording the sensitive line and subtle shading of the blossom. There was upon me an obligation to make a drawing worthy of the gardener. A botanist would not have thought my drawing perfect but I was more concerned with finding in that flower the thing which could make a man's eyes shine as had the gardener's. . . .

Word spread quickly about the Gardens that I wanted things to draw, and there was scarcely a day when some flower, beast, or insect was not brought me. One morning I was shyly offered a small toad by an extremely ancient little man. The hind legs of the toad broadened into a base from which the body diminished quickly into a smooth-pointed head. It rested in the palm of one of the little man's hands, imprisoned by the fingers of the other hand which was only lifted enough for me to see within. The hands were so old, so brown and twisted, and the small toad, so green and fresh between them, that it looked as though it might be hiding within a hollow of dry roots. The broad, flat-featured Mongolian face of the man was as wrinkled as his hands, and the narrow slits of eyes were completely lost when he lowered them to mine—small triangular greenness slipping from brown to white. For all three, a moment of suspense—slow release of the imprisoning roots, and the captive touches the moist uncertainty of hands unaccustomed to catching toads. But there—I have it, and a look from the Mongolian eyes strikes me with satisfied appraisal. The man's clothes are as old as his face and patched besides, and I know he wouldn't mind a milreis which I give him. After that I saw him frequently sweeping the paths near our laboratory, and he always greeted me with a lift of a remnant of a hat which certainly could serve no other purpose than that with which to make a gallant gesture. — From "Electric Eel Calling," by SHELBY SHACKELFORD. (New York: Scribner.)

Five Dollars a Week

DURING THE LAST few years I had not lost sight of the Rangers, and played very often with Mr. Ranger on Sunday nights at his studio, where many of his artist friends continued to gather to talk pictures and eat the very good food laid out for them. Mr. Ranger told me that he had found the ideal place to work in the summer, a French habitant village at Berhtier-en-haut, now called Berhtierville, forty-five miles downstream on the St. Lawrence from Montreal.

I decided to go with Mr. and Mrs. Ranger, since I must have an inexpensive summer. I had made a firm resolve to save so that I might make another journey to Europe for study.

We lived on the main street running parallel to the river at a tiny native hotel, kept by a French habitant, for the sum of five dollars a week. The accommodations were primitive and the food was very poor. We hadn't been there a week when Monsieur St. Cyr, the hotel keeper, came to Mr. Ranger and said that a wonderful French cook had come to him asking for employment. Could he add a small weekly sum to our little bills in order to pay the higher wages of such a culinary artist? The cook was engaged, and from then on every meal became an alluring adventure.

Mr. Ranger had hired a "studio," an old tumbledown shack partly supported on piles in the river's bed, which looked dangerously ready to slide into the river at any moment. It cost us five dollars a month. It had not been occupied for years. We spent days cleaning it up, throwing the rubbish into the river from the window. Mr. Ranger painted on the bottom floor, I practiced over his head on the floor above.—From "Music Is My Faith," by DAVID MANNES. (New York: Norton.)

Lei Seller

Under the fringed palm at the curb
The Hawaiian woman sat on a low stool,
Her brown fingers moving leisurely,
Stringing the fragrant leis:
Yellow ginger, like a circle of butterflies;
White jasmine, like fallen stars;
And pink carnation, wreathed like clouds at sunrise.
As the blonde girls, beach-browned,
Came laughing past with their sweethearts,
The vendor held up the armloads of leis;
And like a rainbow swaying,
The bright burden trembled with fragrance.

M. M. M.

Far From Their Native Sahara

TOWARD FOUR O'CLOCK, . . . our car descended suddenly into a delightful valley with a little river running between wooded hills and through green meadows. In a few moments we were stopping before a small café in the tiny village of Aranjues, facing the charming château of the same name, the favorite home of the Spanish kings. This royal residence, remarkable for the beauty of its interior and encircled by formal Italian gardens with graceful fountains, stands on the edge of a magnificent grove of trees, beyond which are deep woods, and through which the river flows and shady walks pass.

While we sat under the shade of a café veranda, sipping a cool drink and gazing at the "promised land," two scrawny camels plodded by, with their awkward tread and supercilious grin, looking out of place so far from their native Sahara. As we were speculating on what brought them here, a powerful open motor car which had on the front seat a military guard as black as coal flashed by, filled with brown-skinned persons in white burnooses. Who were these people in "bright array"? We were soon to learn to our chagrin and annoyance. For when I went presently to procure tickets of admission to the château, I was informed that the royal residence was closed to the public, having been turned over to the Sultan of Morocco and his suite for the afternoon. There was nothing to be done about it. So we shrugged our shoulders and resumed our journey.—From "Moving On," by NORMAN DWIGHT HARRIS. (Chicago: Kroch.)

"That ye love one another"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WHEN CHRIST JESUS, our Way-shower, came to proclaim the kingdom of universal harmony on earth, he instructed his disciples in this wise (John 15:17): "These things I command you, that ye love one another." Here is clear evidence that the cement of Christian endeavor which should bind all mankind in one great brotherhood is love.

How the world may reach this state of perfect order has been the concern of many great thinkers throughout the ages. Many have glimpsed the true state of unity. The prophet Malachi, perceiving the unity of God's creation, asked (Malachi 2:10), "Have we not all one father? hath not one God created us?"

Mary Baker Eddy, the divinely inspired Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, has written (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. 260): "The conceptions of mortal, erring thought must give way to the ideal of all that is perfect and eternal. Through many generations human beliefs will be attaining diviner conceptions, and the immortal and perfect model of God's creation will finally be seen as the only true conception of being." Study of the Bible in conjunction with this textbook has brought to thousands of seekers for Truth a clear understanding of God as the infinite Father-Mother, and of the real or spiritual man as God's image and likeness. Through this study we can realize the value of Christ Jesus' demonstrations of dominion over the claims of the material senses through his understanding of God and His spiritual creation. Thus, through this divine knowledge, it will be better understood how Christ Jesus healed the sick, fed the multitudes, stilled the storm, and finally rose from the grave. His marvelous demonstrations were proofs of the fact that the limitations to which mortal mind subjects itself can be overcome through the understanding of the omnipotence of divine Mind.

In the realm of divine Mind, everything moves in complete harmony. In God's kingdom there can be only peace. To promote peace on earth is the purpose of Christian Science, even as it was the purpose of the Master. He shared his spiritual understanding lovingly and compassionately with all who came to him for help and healing, bringing to them health, comfort, and supply.

Through the teachings and application of Christian Science, many have proved that God is the source of supply. Whatever their need, they have found adequate provision through reliance on God, divine Love. Likewise are healings of physical illnesses accomplished through reliance on God, and love for one's fellow beings has proved to be an important factor in healing. The temptation to compare one's own circumstances with those of others is overcome through spiritual love. Obedience to the Master's command to "love one another" establishes the right sense of friendship and home wherever one may be. We should strive to understand true spiritual being and to love as Christ Jesus loved. When we love all mankind, we shall find the kingdom of God established in our hearts.

Since God is Love, man in God's likeness reflects and expresses Love, and when we realize this spiritual fact, harmony and unity will be established in daily affairs. Physical healing may be the first result of the study of Christian Science, for healing, as taught and demonstrated by the Master, comes with the understanding and application of the laws of God, divine Love.

In "No and Yes" Mrs. Eddy writes (p. 35), "When human struggles cease, and mortals yield lovingly to the purpose of divine Love, there will be no more sickness, sorrow, sin, and death." When, step by step, these false claims of mortal existence have yielded to the touch of divine Love, it will be recognized that we all have one Father-Mother God, and the brotherhood of man will be acknowledged as a present possibility.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

"Que vous vous aimiez les uns les autres"

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

LORSQUE LE CHRIST JÉSUS, notre Conducteur, vint proclamer le règne de l'harmonie universelle, il dit à ses disciples (Jean 15:17): "Je vous donne ces commandements, pour que vous vous aimiez les uns les autres." Ceci montre d'une manière bien nette que l'universelle fraternité des hommes, but des efforts chrétiens, doit être cimentée par l'amour.

Comment le monde peut-il parvenir à cet état d'ordre parfait? Au cours des âges, maints profonds penseurs se sont posé cette question. Certains ont entrevu la situation réelle, l'unité véritable. Le prophète Malachie percevait l'unité de la création divine, car il s'écriait (Malachie 2:10): "N'avons-nous pas tous un même père? Un même Dieu ne nous a-t-il pas créés?"

Mary Baker Eddy, cette femme divinement inspirée qui découvrit et fonda la Science Chrétienne, écrit, à la page 260 de *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Écritures* (*Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures*): "Les conceptions de la pensée mortelle erronée doivent céder à l'idéal de tout ce qui est parfait et éternel. A travers bien des générations, les croyances humaines atteindront des conceptions plus divines, et le modèle immortel et parfait de la création de Dieu sera finalement reconnu comme la seule conception véritable de l'être." Jointe à celle de la Bible, l'étude de ce livre de texte éclaire des milliers de personnes qui cherchaient la Vérité; elle leur a permis de bien comprendre que Dieu est le Père-Mère infini, dont l'homme réel ou spirituel est l'image, la ressemblance. Grâce à cette étude, nous pouvons saisir la valeur des démonstrations faites par le Christ Jésus, qui maîtrisa les prétentions des sens matériels par son intelligence de Dieu et de Sa création spirituelle. Cette connaissance dont la source est divine nous permet de voir toujours mieux comment Jésus le Christ guérit les malades, nourrit les foules, apaisa la tempête et finalement put sortir du tombeau. Ses admirables démonstrations prouvaient que les limitations auxquelles s'assujettit l'entendement mortel peuvent être vaincues si l'on comprend l'omnipotence de l'Entendement divin.

Dans les sphères du divin Entendement, l'harmonie est complète. Dans le royaume de Dieu, la paix n'est jamais troublée. La Science Chrétienne favorise l'idéal de "paix sur la terre," comme le faisait le Maître. Avec amour et compassion, il partageait sa compréhension spirituelle avec tous ceux qui venaient à lui pour trouver l'aide et la guérison; il leur donnait la santé, le réconfort, les choses dont ils avaient besoin.

Mis en pratique, les enseignements de la Science Chrétienne permettent de prouver que Dieu est la source de tous les biens. Nombreuses sont les personnes qui en comptant sur Dieu, sur le divin Amour, n'ont jamais été démunies, mais ont eu jour après jour ce qu'il leur fallait. C'est aussi grâce à la confiance en Dieu que s'effectuent maintes guérisons physiques; et l'amour du prochain est un important facteur qui facilite la guérison. Si l'on est tenté de comparer sa propre situation à celle d'autrui, l'on peut vaincre cette tentation par l'amour spirituel. "Aimez-vous les uns les autres," a dit le Maître; obéir à ce commandement établit, où qu'on se trouve, le vrai sens de l'amitié et du home. Efforçons-nous de comprendre l'être spirituel et vrai, d'aimer comme aimait le Christ Jésus. Quand nous aimerons tous les hommes, nous constaterons que le royaume de Dieu est établi dans notre cœur.

Puisque Dieu est Amour, l'homme à la ressemblance de Dieu exprime et reflète l'Amour; lorsque nous comprendrons ce fait spirituel, nous verrons prévaloir dans l'existence quotidienne l'harmonie jointe à l'unité. L'étude de la Science Chrétienne a souvent pour premier résultat la guérison physique, car si l'on comprend et qu'on applique les lois de Dieu, de l'Amour divin, on arrive à la guérison que le Maître enseignait et démontrait.

Dans *Nŏn et Oui*, Mrs. Eddy écrit (p. 35): "Quand cesseront les luttes humaines et quand les mortels céderont avec amour au dessein de l'Amour divin, il n'y aura plus de maladie, de souffrance, de péché ni de mort." Quand pas à pas, ces fausses prétentions de l'existence mortelle auront cédé à l'influence du divin Amour, on reconnaîtra que nous avons tous un seul Père-Mère Dieu; et l'on constatera que la fraternité des hommes est une possibilité présente.

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications Scientistes Chrétiennes en français, écrire à La Société d'Édition de la Science Chrétienne. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

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Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, MAY 19, 1942

**13

Intimate Message: Washington

Treasury and Congress Far Apart on Taxes ..... ***By Richard L. Strout***

The public isn't watching the tax fight. Most people shrug their shoulders over it. "Taxes are going to be stiff; don't think about them!" is one attitude. "You can't understand this tax business anyway!" is another. Hence tax stories go on the financial page.

And yet the tax story today is one of the biggest in Washington. Few things will hit more people —harder. And it has developed to a point where certain generalizations may be drawn.

These generalizations comprise the unspoken background of Mr. Morgenthau's glum press conferences these days. They are understood by Mr. Morgenthau and the group of fiscal correspondents who cover such matters. The matter is so obvious that it hardly bears repeating by them. The basic assumption is that Congress is reluctant or unwilling to vote the taxes which Mr. Morgenthau feels are necessary to check inflation and finance the war. Mr. Morgenthau shrugs his shoulders helplessly over the situation.

For the sake of brevity let us leave out the 9 ciphers and talk in terms of billions. The Treasury has asked Congress to impose $8.7 billions in taxes. There are few indications in the House Ways and Means Committee that it will vote such a sum. So far the Committee has hedged away from the drastic Treasury proposals. The Treasury asked $3.4 billions from new individual income taxes. The Committee seems on the point of approving schedules that will raise only $3 billions.

Aloof on "Loopholes"

The Committee cut the Treasury's proposed higher taxes on corporations by over half a billion. It has been unwilling to plug certain loopholes which the Treasury has termed "intolerable." If these loopholes are not plugged it means the little man must pay more. These loopholes, the Treasury declares, "grant to relatively few of our people advantages and privileges at the expense of the great mass who must pay what is thereby lost."

What are some of these loopholes?

Well, the Treasury recommended certain technical changes in taxing mine and petroleum properties. By plugging these loopholes the Treasury hoped to raise $200,000,000. The House Committee rejected the plan. The Committee did vote, 13 to 10, to follow the Treasury recommendation compelling husbands and wives to file joint income-tax returns, by which the Treasury estimates an additional third of a billion dollars, now lost through a loophole, will come in to help pay for the war effort. But the prospect here is that this recommendation will be rejected by the House, as it was last year, when the Senate did not even take it up.

But the most dramatic example is the House Committee's rejection last week of the Treasury's urgent plea that it eliminate the loophole of tax exemption. Tax-exempt bonds have been attacked by nearly every economist who ever wrote on the subject. Most editorial writers have, at one time or another in their lives, denounced the practice of selling tax exemption to wealthy people like the pardons that were hawked by the medieval church. The issue has just come up again and the Treasury has again lost out. Yet the taxes from which these bonds give exemption were never steeper, and hence the advantage to those in the upper brackets who own them was never greater.

Requests and Refusals

The Treasury asked Congress to tax outstanding local and state tax-exempt issues, and if not that, then at least to tax all future issues. The Committee refused both requests. The Treasury's proposal would have brought an extra quarter billion dollars in taxes into the war effort, it is estimated, taken from those who now benefit to that amount by owning tax-exempt securities.

To support its case the Treasury offered statistics. Wealthy Mr. A., the Treasury said in giving a list of 25 authentic instances of benefit without mentioning real names, has a total income of $771,200. Of this, $394,600 is from state and local tax-exempt securities. If it were not for the exemption, Mr. A. would pay $672,000 in taxes. With the exemption, fortunate Mr. A. pays only $316,800 in taxes. Hence the Treasury loses (and Mr. A. gains) $355,200. The Treasury offered 24 similar anonymous cases to show what was at stake.

Of course, the higher taxes go the greater proportionate advantage there is for a man in the upper brackets to have his income in tax-exempts. In 1928 the percentage of net estates of $1,100,000 or more in local or state tax-exempts was 6.2; now it is over 15. An individual with a surtax net income of $100,000 from other sources would, under the proposed 1942 Treasury taxes, obtain as large a net return after taxes from a 2½ per cent tax-exempt municipal bond as from a taxable investment yielding 20.8 per cent.

This story could be greatly elaborated. Boiled down the point is that the House Committee is not writing the taxes on corporations and individuals of medium and large income which the Treasury wants. It is not plugging loopholes which the Treasury calls "intolerable." Failing to follow the Treasury program there are two possibilities. Either Congress will fall short of the tax total which the Treasury seeks to check inflation, Or it will make up the difference by a sales or withholding tax that will put a much heavier burden on the man of small income.

The Country Speaks: Anywhere

Neighbors Across a Continent ..... ***By Dorothea Kahn***

Seattle may be a long way from Chicago geographically. It seems distant enough when, to reach it, you travel long days past vast wheat fields and grazing lands so unlike the tended fields of your own Middle West.

But Seattle and Chicago are really neighbors. This fact was brought home to me suddenly on a recent visit to the land of green firs and blooming fruit trees.

My awakening came when I set out in Seattle to vote by mail in a Chicago election. It was my first experience in absentee voting, and something of an adventure. According to the instructions, I had to mark my ballot in the presence of a notary. Being a stranger in a strange city, I chose one at random, a professional notary in a big hotel.

He was a busy man. As he reached mechanically for the paper I explained why I had come.

He looked up with a flash of interest in his eyes. "That's fine," he said. "You're a good citizen."

Encouraged by his remark, I explained that I was a Chicagoan, about to vote for candidates in a senatorial primary.

"Quite a contest you folks are having," he said. "I hope you aren't going to vote for the isolationist."

Well, this was a surprise. First thing I knew I was talking local Chicago politics with a notary in Seattle as sociably as if we were two hometown folks meeting in the corner grocery. I couldn't help but ask how he came to be informed about a political contest so far away. Quite naturally, he said. He had just read about it in a weekly on the newsstands at that time.

I took my ballot to a table, marked it, turned it over to him for his seal, and then reached into my handbag for some change to pay the fee.

The notary waved away my cash. "I couldn't take money for notarizing a ballot," he said. "Anything else would be different."

Just a good neighbor two thirds of a continent away.

He wasn't the only far westerner I found interested in residents of the Mississippi Valley. "We love to read about the Middle West," a Pacific Coast friend told me. She said the words "Middle West" as if they denoted a place with a character all its own, like New York or Paris. Living there all my life, I never thought of it as a place someone would love to read about.

Californians in Los Angeles asked me many questions about my section, too. Their interest is a little different. The Midwest is "back east" to many of them. We are their home folks. They may have left South Bend or Des Moines many years ago, but they still love to get news of the people they left behind.

Texans have a neighborly attitude toward us, too, even though they feel that Texas is really a country in itself. Most of the Texans I met never had visited Chicago, but they knew it from radio broadcasts of ball games and dance orchestras and round-table talks and from newspapers.

Two of them to whom I spoke had just been reading an analysis of the Negro problem written by a northerner and published by this newspaper in Boston. "It gives us something to think about," they agreed, taking no offense at the northern writer's implied plea for fuller economic opportunity for the Negro.

A Texas soldier I met on the train was so friendly I was emboldened to ask him a question that long had puzzled me.

"How do you southern men feel when foreigners call you Yankees?"

"Oh, it's all right with us," he said. "We just know they mean Texans, too."

Maybe the foreigners understand us better than we think. Maybe we Americans are so solidly knit that whatever you call us just means all of us.

To Change the Subject:

Partying-With-a-Purpose ..... ***By Mary Hornaday***

Certain people out over the country are fretting about the amount of social entertaining going on in wartime Washington. Remembering reports that soldiers overstayed their leave in France and Singapore where society women entertained themselves at bridge, golf, tennis and cocktail parties almost until Japanese forces overran the island, Americans have a right to be concerned at the behavior of their officials.

True, there are a lot of parties given in Washington nowadays, but they are not gay nor elaborate. They are restful and interesting. Usually they are parties-with-a-purpose.

White House entertaining has almost entirely ceased, except when someone like President Prado of Peru or President Quezon of the Philippines comes to town, as they did within a few days of each other. Protocol which requires State dinners in honor of heads of nations has not been abandoned.

Usually at this season there is a series of White House garden parties for various groups of officialdom. This year they have been canceled along with all large state receptions and dinners.

Yet there is something extremely restful about getting one's feet on the greensward and enjoying friends from all over the world after a hard day's work.

It would have been a shame if the New Zealanders hadn't invited all the United Nations folk out last week to see the beautiful bank of purple rhododendron that separates their new legation from the British Embassy. The caterer brought along a gay striped marquee. Though most of the ladies wore sports or office dresses and the men business suits there was something exceedingly cheering about the scene. For a few brief moments even the United Nations Army officers, Soviet Ambassador Litvinoff, Lord Halifax and other dignitaries got their thoughts off the war. Of course, Mrs. Cordell Hull came without the Secretary, Mrs. Henry Morgenthau, Jr., without her husband. Postmaster General Frank Walker and Miss Frances Perkins were the only Cabinet members who took time off to come. Miss Perkins was explaining that this was the first party she had been to "in ever so long," but "the Nashes and I are good friends because we're both interested in social welfare you know."

If I hadn't gone to the New Zealanders' first party I might never have met the wife of an embassy staff member who singled me out because she was used to reading my paper in New Zealand and reported it was still getting through quite regularly when she left two months ago.

These days there is a continuous parade of visiting notables coming to town. Presidents and Prime Ministers scarcely get any attention they deserve from the general public. Least an embassy can do for its chief of state is to give a party and invite in the heads of the United Nations delegations here. Usually these men come here with a purpose and party-with-a-purpose is a natural development.

The feeling of comradery between the United Nations does not need to interfere with the efficiency of their war effort but can be a definite asset.

News of the A. E. F.—Journalism Goes to War

Stars and Stripes printed in Northern Ireland has imposing lineup of star writers.

By R. Maillard Stead
Military Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, May 19—The American Expeditionary Force's official newspaper in the British Isles—the Stars and Stripes—boasts of such a galaxy of writers that this eight-page weekly newspaper interests a far wider public than it is aimed to reach.

It provides a crisp journalistic salad in which a dressing of metropolitan sophistication adds piquancy to the simple ingredients of brief news and views relating to "the boys,' their homeland, their corporate interests and the wider aspects of the war.

Edited by and for the personnel of the United States armed forces here, Volume II of Stars and Stripes—Volume I was its progenitor of World War days—presents to readers Walter Winchell, Walter Lippmann, Westbrook Pegler, Pearson and Allen; famous cartoonists and a ripe selection of leading American press and radio correspondents in London. Bill Stoneman of the Chicago Daily News, Drew Middleton of the United Press, Ed Beattie of the United Press, John McVane of NBC, and Mary Welsh of Time Magazine, are a few. The same space rates are paid for their writings as for those of the newspaper aces back home, which is no dollars, no cents—precisely.

Tradition

Thus Volume II of the American soldiers' weekly advances the tradition of the first volume that made its initial appearance in Paris on Feb. 18, 1918, and its 71st and last appearance on June 13, 1919.

At its peak its circulation was 400,000 copies distributed to troops in the trenches in France and Belgium. It offered to the men in that grim environment contributions from men destined later for fame as writers—Grantland Rice, Alexander Wollcott, Franklin P. Adams, and others. Stephen J. Early, President Roosevelt's Press Secretary, was among the contributors to that early journal, too.

An international touch has been given to the list of regular weekly features in volume two by Capt. Bruce Bairnsfather's acceptance of a position as cartoonist. During the last war this English officer was responsible for the historic series of sketches depicting the war experiences of "Ole Bill," the Cockney embodiment of the civilian turned soldier, and his pals, Al and Bert.

Gen. John J. Pershing wrote of volume one, "I do not believe any one factor could have done more to sustain the morale of the AEF than the Stars and Stripes." He declared that no official control was ever exercised over its contents. This policy is continued in volume two.

By Soldiers

Apart from the copy provided by guest contributors and other news sources, the soldiers' weekly is produced by soldiers for soldiers. The officer in charge is Maj. E. M. Llewellyn, the Managing Editor is First Lieut. Mark A. Martin, Jr., the News Editor is Staff Sergt. Ben F. Price, who also conducts a sports column "Sports Stars," the Editor for forces in Northern Ireland is Staff Sergt. Russell Jones, the Marine Editor is Corp. Francis Connolly, the Art Editor is Yeoman Third Class Billie Warren, the chief staff correspondent is Staff Sergt. G. K. Hodenfield.

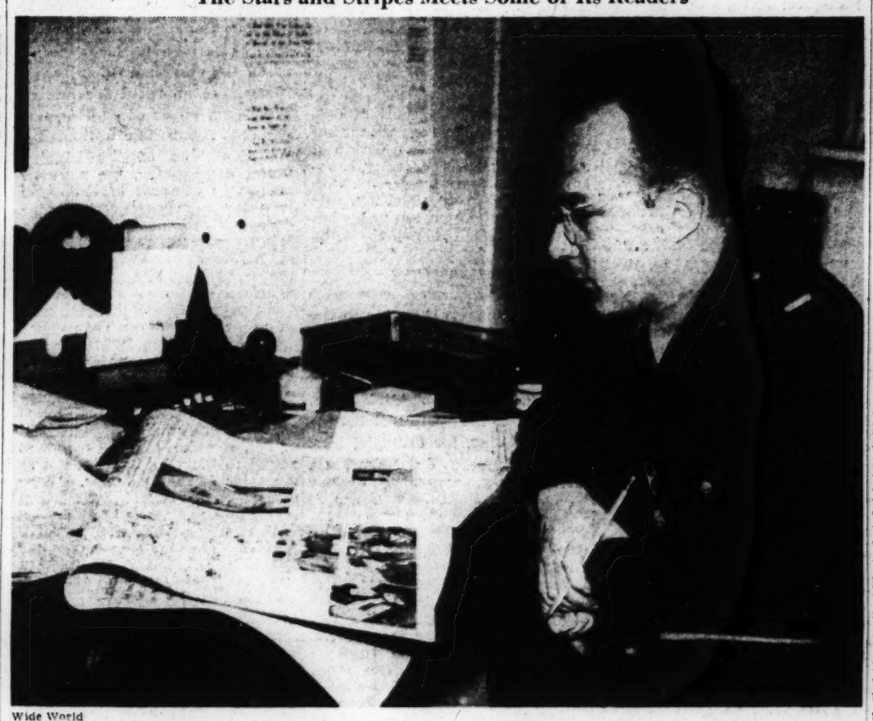
"Somewhere in Northern Ireland" is the dateline for nearly all stories contributed by American service men here, but messages from home range the length and breadth of the United States to keep the boys posted on local and national trends.

The back page is given over to pictures, there is a cheerful sprinkling of cartoons and illustrations, and the staff is carrying on from volume one the reputation of the Stars and Stripes for humor, breeziness, sound reporting, and editing.

The makeup of the present edition is very different from the first volume of the World War, but one of the famous old features that has been retained is the column devoted to "Army Poets," edited in the original Stars and Stripes by Private Hudson Hawley, now an executive of NBC. At one time some 70 contributions a day were submitted for this feature and the four issues so far printed of volume two make it evident that the advent of the machine age in the Army has not meant an end of Army poetry by any means.

Associated Press

The Stars and Stripes Meets Some of Its Readers



Wide World

First Lieut. Mark T. Martin, Jr., Managing Editor of The Stars and Stripes

Wide World

Non-Commissioned Officer 'Dummies' The Stars and Stripes

Associated Press

Maj. Gen. Russell P. Hartle, AEF Commander in Ulster Reads the Stars and Stripes

Little Bits of U. S. Appear in Ulster

Wide World-Associated Press

WITH U.S. FORCES IN NORTHERN IRELAND — United States soldiers are guarding little spots of the United States which have grown up throughout Ulster.

These troops, as far as is feasible, are a self-sufficient force, drawing little from British food supplies. The only white bread being made in the United Kingdom, for instance, comes from the ovens of the United States quartermasters in Northern Ireland. Field bakeries with a capacity far beyond the present needs are already in operation.

U. S. Army tabloid to go to expeditionary forces in all parts of world—Debut on June 13.

By William H. Stringer
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 19 — The Army today is preparing a tidy case of journalistic T. N. T. It is building a streamlined newstabloid with plenty of pictures for circulation in every American expeditionary force around the globe. It is, in short, preparing to publish "The Yank," a weekly newspaper which will have "modern design" on every page, a robust paper for a fighting army.

While a new "Stars and Stripes" is now published for the A. E. F. in Ireland, and while the "Kukuburu" is on the press for the boys in Australia, "The Yank" will go to all of America's sons in Alaska, Iceland, the Caribbean, North Africa, India, Australia, Ireland and anywhere else an American task force or defense force ventures, outside of the United States proper.

"The Yank" will pose probably the world's biggest circulation problem, if every issue is to reach its subscribers. It will gather local news by locating correspondents and photographers "on the ground" with every task force. It will send sketch artists to do a battlefield if necessary.

Due June 13

Capt. Hartzell Spence, editor, taking charge of an office as yet sparsely equipped with furniture, said here this morning that "The Yank's" first issue would appear June 13, "MacArthur Day." June 13 also happens to be the 23d anniversary of the last issue of the "Stars and Stripes," the A. E. F. newspaper of the First World War.

"The Yank" will be as far in advance of earlier wartime newspapers as an Airacobra outclasses a Farman biplane. Journalistically, its 24 rotogravure pages will seek to combine the best features of Life, PM, the New Yorker, and a country weekly. It may also have a trace of "Look" and a touch of "Esquire" about it. To judge from the advance dummy, it will be a publication which many a civilian would like to read, but it will be sold exclusively to the armed forces—at least at first.

Primarily "The Yank" is edited for the enlisted man. It will strive to promote a fighting spirit in the United States Army. It will seek to build pride of achievement in special heroism and humdrum duty. It will inform the soldiers on the progress of the war. It will keep every American Army in touch with every other American Army, though the A. E. F.'s be half a globe apart. It will be "city-edited," so that the Alaska edition will contain special Alaska news and the India edition special India news. This globular war demands that kind of wide-world journalism.

Picture Treatment

Simultaneously, the editors, recognizing that 25 per cent of the Army attends church regularly, will include in every issue a "Guest Message" from one of the nation's clergymen. Lieut. Col. Egbert Whitte, one-time member of the old "Stars and Stripes" staff and since vice president of a New York advertising firm, heads the publishing venture.

"The Yank" will use the "picture treatment" in telling major stories. Its first issue will feature such treatment in dealing with the Army's "new school for desert warfare." Similar pictures-and-words will be used to tell the facts about convoying, tank warfare and a thousand and one other Army stories designed to inform the enlisted men of what their fellow fighters are doing in all quarters of the earth.

The American soldiers' proverbial humor will echo throughout "The Yank," for there will be reams of comic art and quatrains of humorous verse. The editors hope to find, somewhere in the ranks, a worthy successor to "Wally," the cartoonist whose comics enlivened the pages of the "Stars and Stripes" in World War I. They hope to tap liberally the wit and humor of the Army, and it will be a robust sort.

No 'Give-Away'

No "give-away," "The Yank" will sell at 50 cents for four months, the sum to be deducted from company pay, according to present plans. Its big 11½ by 15 inch sheets will be truly expressive of the work and play of America's fighting men. There will be columns to promote competitions between units. The center spread will feature a map dealing with latest campaigns. A question and answer column will seek to solve soldier problems, whether it be letters from home or tips on care of clothing.

A sports section featuring intramural sports, data on "how to get ahead in the Army," information on furloughs, Army slang, courses of study available and enemy tricks, a column devoted to heroic deeds of America's individual soldiers—all these will be included. Promoting solidarity with other members of the United Nations will be a section on events "Among Our Allies."

Today's Woman

Associated Press

Mrs. Oveta Culp Hobby, Director of the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps. Her rank corresponds to that of a major.

WAAC's Officers to Come From The Ranks, Says Mrs. Hobby

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

Women who want to be officers in the WAAC, the Army's newly-established women's auxiliary, will have to come up through the ranks.

That is the announcement from Mrs. Oveta Culp Hobby, of Houston, Texas, just named by Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson to be Director of the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps.

"Coming up through the ranks" will include a three-month training course, along with 450 candidates, at Ft. Des Moines, Iowa, this summer.

Candidates who most successfully complete the course will be appointed officers in the Corps with rank determined by their performance at the training center.

General enrollment in the WAAC, set by President Roosevelt at 25,000, will not begin until the first group of officers has been trained. After the original officer-candidate group has been selected and trained, there will be no general recruiting for officer-candidates as such. Promotion will be from the ranks.

Officer candidates must be citizens of the United States, between the ages of 21 and 45. They may be married or single and must have had a high school education.

Applications must be obtained, in person, from local recruiting stations, and when properly filled out must be returned in person or by mail, to the appropriate main recruiting stations. The War Department will make the final selection of approximately 450 candidates for the first officer training school.

Women who sign up must be willing to serve in non-combat duties with the Army either in the United States or in foreign countries.

The only officer who will not have come "up from the ranks" is Director Hobby and she has had almost a year's experience in the War Department as head of the Women's Interests Section.

When she was sworn in as Director of the WAAC, with a $3,000 salary plus subsistence and quarters allowance, Mrs. Hobby broke War Department precedent for a second time. A year ago the Army put aside its idea of a military establishment being exclusively a man's world, when it hired her to interpret the Army to mothers, wives, and sweethearts.

Her husband, W. P. Hobby, former Governor of Texas, and present owner and publisher of the Houston Post, was present to see Secretary Stimson give the oath to the new WAAC Director last Saturday. The two children, William, Jr., and Jessica, are in school.

A trim, pretty woman, with a soft southern drawl, Mrs. Hobby will never be the kind of militarized woman that cartoonists like to make fun of. Designs of the uniforms the WAAC are to wear have not yet been made public, but it is certain that one sacrifice Mrs. Hobby will have to make will be her large wardrobe of smart hats.

Members of the WAAC, she said at a press conference, will be allowed to wear make-up, but it must be "inconspicuous." Uniforms need not be worn when the women are on leave.

The WAAC will have daily drill, learning enough to "get about from place to place in a military manner" and to be ready to take part in parades. Most of their time will be spent in specialized training for the 62 noncombatant jobs in which the Army wants women to relieve its soldiers. Already planned at Fort Des Moines is a cook and baker course, a motor corps course, and a school for clerical workers.

In their social life, the WAAC will be expected to follow general Army tradition of privates associating only with privates and officers with officers.

Forty of the 450 candidates selected for officer training will be Negroes and two of the first eight administrative companies will be made up of Negro volunteers.

For full information about the WAAC applicants are advised to consult their local Army recruiting station. Applicants who have already sent applications to the War Department are advised to resubmit them to their nearest recruiting station.

Canadian WAC To Enroll More Recruits

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Ottawa

On account of the proven value of its services, the Canadian Women's Army Corps is to be expanded. At the present time there are about 400 young women passing through the single training centre of the unit at St. Anne de Bellevue, near Montreal, each month. A new school will shortly be openeo somewhere in Western Canada, and it is hoped that in a short time the monthly addition to the unit's personnel will be about 1,000.

The unit started in August, 1941, and has now a total enrollment of 2,600. The main purpose for which the corps was established was to relieve as many men as possible of medical category for more active combatant duties. Up to the present about 1,900 of these men have been replaced by women. The members of the corps are expected to serve in any one of the following capacities: accountant, bookkeeper, canteen steward, cleaner, cook, clerk, draftsman, dental assistant, telephone operator, hospital assistant, mechanic or vehicle driver.

The corps has advanced far beyond the experimental stage. The Adjutant General, General Letson, has let it be known that the department has received demands for over 3,000 members of the corps for various duties. There is fortunately a waiting list for enrollment.

The Canadian Women's Army Corps has been incorporated in the Canadian Army. The officers will bear the same badges of rank as those of the regular Army units, and are to be saluted by male and female N. C. O.'s and privates. Officers of the women's corps will be qualified to sit on courts martial where women are tried.

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Filipino Women Have Courage for Present Ordeal

Long Have Held Position of Leadership in the Life of the Islands, Managing Family Property and Making Own Business Contracts

In view of the discrimination against women in the laws of the United States revealed by Jessie Wiley Voils in her recent series of articles on this page, the following article by Walter Robb on the position of women in the Philippines has special significance. He tells of their status before the Japanese invasion.

By Walter Robb

Former Philippine Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

The Filipino woman is the freest woman in the Orient. The independence of her position in the family and in society shows in her poise and flashes in her beautiful eyes. In politics, she votes and holds office—is even eligible for the country's presidency. In marriage, she rates a dower from her fiancé. The obedience owed her family, which is consulted about her marriage, is not at all absolute; she herself has to be pleased, and romantic courtships, though discreet, are therefore matters of course, for she treasures the honeyed words of flattery.

Of the property she brings to her marriage, she remains the sole legal custodian. Of the conjugal property, she inherits half. In actual practice, she commonly manages all the family property and is the business head of the union. At banks, for loans or credits, her signature is wanted; whether her husband's is there or not, hers must be. Brokers with whom she may do business to the value of many thousands of dollars a year seldom even ask for her signature. Since she is a person of reputable business character, brokers usually satisfy themselves with memoranda in a notebook, not under her full name, but under her sobriquet and the name of the town where she lives.

Her Sobriquet

For this free and competent oriental woman, with pride in the prodigious number of her children and her ability to provide for them, has a sobriquet that serves to clothe her in her own individuality. It goes with the Spanish Doña. Instead of being, for example, Mrs. Pura Villanueva de Kalaw, or, more briefly, according to our usage, Mrs. Pura Kalaw, she is Doña Pura; and when she dashes off "Pura" at the bottom of a commercial contract, it carries full weight.

I am reminded of Pura Villanueva because she is an exemplar of Philippine womanhood. Her husband, the late Dr. Teodoro M. Kalaw, was entirely impractical in all practical matters. The latter were all left to her, and she made the family wealthy through prudent investments in real estate, after having learned some early lessons, and costly ones, in sundry other speculations.

The Filipino woman is one of the best-schooled, best-educated women in the Orient. Where even China may boast, with just pride, one family of Soong sisters, the Philippines have thousands of similar families of brilliantly educated daughters. Of 40,000 college students in Manila, at least 15,000 are girls. The second largest university there is the Philippine Women's University, founded and administered by a little group of great-minded Filipino women. Of more than 2,000,000 children in the Philippine public schols, 40 per cent are girls.

Enter the Professions

Philippine women tend to monopolize certain of the professions, pharmacy notably, and find their way into all of them, including law and medicine.

Filipino parents are inordinately indulgent toward their daughters. All their daughters have endearing pet names, manifesting the affection that surrounds them. The real name may be Rosario. It becomes Charing, with a rising inflection of the diminutive last syllable. Or the name may be Mercedes. It becomes Ceding. Rosa, Osang, and so on. But because responsibility in the Filipino family goes with seniority, there is another turn to these names. Every girl has a name designating her place numerically among her sisters and brothers: Elder Sister, Second Eldest Sister, Baby Sister—titles, as it were, limited to use in the family, a single beautiful Malayan word serving to express them.

Brothers share this dignity. It is probably one of the homely influences that make family bonds in the Philippines remarkably strong. Another such influence is the exalted place of the mother, the money she earns and devotes to the family's well-being, and her administration of the family purse.

The courage and high character of the Filipino woman, and the leadership Filipino society ascribes her, will no doubt help Filipinos in countless ways through the ordeal of the Japanese military occupation of their country. It is not the first long hardship Filipinos have undergone in behalf of their right to nationhood and the perpetuation of their admirable basic Malayan culture: their family and community and business laws.

Of Unquestioned Integrity

The more an agent for foreign goods, or a buyer of exports, understands about these unchanging, unwritten laws of the Filipino people, a peasantry, the more he inclines to conform to them and the better he prospers. The Philippines, for example, were a large field for sewing machines: a girl and her sister, or a cousin, or a girl and her mother, or an aunt, would sign for a sewing machine, leave a small payment, and take the machine away to their village under promise to send in $2.50 monthly until the payments were completed.

Repossessions under these agreements were unknown in the Philippines. Whether the co-signers paid or not, someone did pay who was bound to them by kinship: it was a matter of family honor. I once asked an expert American merchandiser, who had retired with a fortune after 35 years of business life in Manila, selling chiefly to Filipinos on the basis of deferred payments, what his losses on "bad credits" had been; and he told me they had never been as much as 1 per cent. He dealt with the middle and wealthy classes, sometimes not as prompt in paying as the poor, but always, in the end, sure to pay, under the Filipino's customary law that an honest debt is never denied.

Cares for Family Jewels

Another little responsibility of the Filipino mother is the family jewels. Of diamonds and rubies, Filipinos are fond, for business and social reasons. Collections of such gems are left to Mother's charge. If Elder Daughter is going out to some grand reception, then Elder Daughter, should she wish, wears them all; or if Mother needs a sum of ready money, perhaps for a deal in rice, or copra, or sugar, she puts them up as sound collateral for a loan at low interest. (The practice has obvious advantages.) This form of wealth, of which most Filipino families have some, will be concealed from the Japanese. It is accumulated as much for business reasons as for vanity's sake.

Filipinos are always brightening life with gaiety and gratitude. A parish festival, a graduation party, a reception when daughters come back from study in America—each is a pretext for an orchestra, a grand gathering, and to dance at least until the summer moon goes down. It is very hard for young Filipinos, men old enough to be suitors, girls old enough to be courted, to abandon pleasure for sleep while the moon still shimmers through the bamboo and the palms. This merrymaking is always, too, whatever its form, a tribute to womanhood and an indulgence of the whims and fancies of girlhood. It will survive even this wanton invasion.

Chas. W. Miller

Miss Lourdes Lunan, showing the poise and charm that typifies the woman of the Philippines. Her gown is a peasant festival dress, its waist hand-loomed of pineapple fiber.

Pioneer Mother

In these days when war restrictions demand adjustments of all of us, it is inspiring to recall the experiences of the pioneers of the West—they did not call them hardships. This little poem tells of one pioneer mother. Looking back over the past, she told this story to the poet, who put it into verse.

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

We had talked the matter over, and we'd kept our voices low,
"The pigs must go to market, but the children mustn't know."
For they'd petted them and named them, but a family must be fed,
And our stores were much depleted and we needed flour for bread.
So we harnessed up the horses and we put the pigs behind,
While the children still were sleeping, and we hoped they wouldn't mind.
When we turned our horses homeward it was growing close to night,
And the road looked strangely eerie in the dim and dusky light;
So I tucked the robe about me for the wind was biting cold;
The sleigh was packed with winter store and all the pigs were sold.
The jingling of the sleigh bells made a gay and cheering song,
My husband's arms were round me and he looked so big and strong
That I didn't mind the darkness nor the miles we had to go,
Just the two of us together in a world of glistening snow.
We watched the moon rise slowly and the prairies flood with light
And the road stretched out before us like a ribbon, silver bright.
Then suddenly a timber wolf prowled right across our track,
And glad was I those little pigs weren't squealing at our back.
I know my heart beat faster and we felt the horses shy,
But my husband sat beside me and the miles went speeding by.
Then very soon the lights of home spread all across the snow
And I was glad, yet sorry, too, we'd no more miles to go.

GWEN CASTLE

Tips to the Speaker—Sift Your Ideas, Measure Your Words

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

To begin a speech, open your mouth and put your heart in it. Forget about yourself. You can have the audience with you in a minute—unless your slip shows. (That sort of thing will bother them to the end.) They are interested in what you have to say, and that, remember, is what interests you, too.

Beginning a speech is like mixing a cake. It can oe done better if all the ingredients are ready beforehand, ideas sifted, words measured, and the "yokes" ready to add.

Sometimes, if you doubt whether your voice will work at all, the sound of it is reassuring. A pleasant "Thank you" to the chairman or a casual remark, like, "It has interested me to hear what your organization is doing," will steady your confidence.

Or it may be that the chairman, more perturbed than you are, has forgotten to tell what you are to speak about. In that case, you must do it yourself. "We are going to spend a few minutes thinking about pink-tailed monkeys," or whatever your subject may be. Those first few words will take the quiver from your voice and at the same time make your knees feel less like cooked macaroni.

There are more "Don't's" than "Do's" about beginning a speech. Don't begin with an apology, "I don't know that I am the one to tell you." Or, "I know very little about this, but I'll try," etc. Could anything make your audience feel more like a fallen soufflé?

Don't say, "When Mrs. K. asked me to speak to you today, I felt..." There isn't a soul in front of you who cares how you felt. Don't tell them that this is a tremendous subject and that "if you had time" you could speak of this aspect and that. Your listeners recognize, if you do not, that you are wasting the time which you bewail is so short.

A pertinent funny story makes a good start. But it must be pertinent. A story obviously told as a way of beginning, especially if prefaced with those bald-headed words, "I am reminded," is to be shunned like mud-spatters on a spring day.

Some speakers memorize entire addresses. This method is inflexible and stresses memory rather than spontaneity. Pepys' prayer to have all his "reason free about him" when he addressed the House is the goal of those who use the more fluid method of speaking from a simple outline. Talking in this way leaves the speaker free to interpolate material or to adjust to any situation which may arise. It demands that thinking, not remembering, project the spoken words. It is the more challenging of the two procedures.

There are speakers who, like an animated valentine, rhythmically put their glasses on and take them off, or run their fingers up and down a pearl necklace. The funniest of these habits belongs, perhaps, to a nationally known artist. He digs his hands deep down into his pockets and raises his trousers some six inches above his waist, lets them fall back into place and repeats. The audience may become more interested in such gestures than in what is being said. If the hands are a problem and must be used in some way, let them hold a card giving your speech outline.

Before you step upon the platform, both your appearance and your ideas should be well groomed. With this done, you are ready to think, "I have something to tell which these people want to hear. I shall do my best." Then forget yourself and talk to your audience. You will be pleased to find that your voice makes a noise and your thought peddles ideas. L. D. H.

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All the Advantages Not on Side Of Factory Employment

By Jean Collier Brown

Formerly with the Women's Bureau of the United States Department of Labor and later with the National Board of Y. W. C. A.

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Some girls like housework. They much prefer it to work in factories or stores or offices. Although the influx of household workers into defense jobs is mounting, there still remains a residue of women who enjoy household employment. Given half a break on working conditions they will make no effort to change their occupation.

There are sound reasons why household work can be desirable. In the same discussion held recently in the Chicago Y. W. C. A. to which reference was made last week some of these were outlined.

Reasons Why Desirable

1. "The work is not so hard because one can set her own pace, whereas in a factory one is on a belt line or subject to some other form of pressure for speed.

2. "The standard of living is higher in household employment because of the nice rooms and superior food furnished.

3. "The hours in domestic work are not so much longer than factory hours when you consider that you have to get up at 5 a. m. in order to get to work at 7. Then it takes an hour to get home and supper has to be cooked so that it is about 7 p. m. when you get through eating.

4. "In household employment you can wash your hair and let it dry on the job so that you can be ready for your date when you finish working. Also you can do your laundry at the same time you do the family's.

5. "The pay is not so bad in housework when you take room and board into consideration.

6. "Your work surroundings in a factory often are not pleasing; they may be dirty and untidy."

To the reasons enumerated must be added another important one—that of saving. The wages of a girl in household employment may be practically clear, especially if her employer furnishes uniforms.

Some Have Returned

A group of Y. W. C. A. questionnaires filled out by girls who had made recent job changes, while showing a preponderant number of shifts out of housework included some from girls who had tried other employment but had come back to housework for various reasons. Clerking in a dime store, sausage stuffing, office work, etc., were tried and found wanting. Doubtless as time goes on other girls, will return to household employment.

A few weeks ago, a group of employers in an eastern city were discussing their crucial problems of domestic labor supply. They wanted to know how housework could be made more attractive so that those girls who liked this type of work could be persuaded to stay on the job and those who were finding other employment unsatisfactory could be induced to return.

The answer to this question isn't an easy one. The call for defense workers is urgent and necessary and will be heeded by additional thousands of women now working in private homes. But there are methods by which household employers can compete realistically with industry for the services of at least some workers.

Shorter Hours First Demand

What do household workers want that in general they now do not have?

First of all, they want shorter hours. In housework, 60 hours is considered a short week, but even 60 hours seem long as compared with 40 or 44 hours in a factory. Employers in several sections of the country have experimented with shorter hour schedules and have found they can be managed if the family co-operates.

Even though, as was pointed out earlier in this article, the factory work-day is long when transportation time is reckoned as well as necessary household duties, the hours a girl is actually tied to the job are relatively short. The rest of the time she is her own mistress and is free from outside demands.

The importance of personal freedom in this respect cannot be overestimated.

Furthermore, exhorbitantly long hours in household employment are not resented by workers so much because they lead to overwork and fatigue but because they curtail leisure for recreation and self-expression. Domestic workers have normal needs for companionship and fun which deserve attention.

In the second place, many girls want higher wages. Living costs are rising and the earnings level of women in other occupations is steadily going higher. However, the factor of wages is far less important than that of hours. Pay for overtime work, regular salary increases—practices rarely followed in household employment—are as important as a good starting wage.

They Want Respect

Third, domestic workers want recognition from their employers that theirs is a skilled job. They ask for businesslike assistance in scheduling duties to be performed and help in keeping these schedules. They want respect from the children in the households where they work—and respect for the privacy of their own rooms and possessions. They need to feel that they are making a real contribution to the home.

For example, a Boston household worker recently remarked, "I wouldn't leave my employer for anything. She is doing a fine volunteer defense job and she needs me."

Some employers have already met these specifications but many more have not. In general, attitudes toward service in the home have changed little in the past 50 years while standards of hours, wages, and working conditions in other occupations have greatly improved. Any program seeking to make of household employment a dignified, desirable occupation which will draw intelligent able workers will benefit employers as well as workers.

Next week: The employer's position today in the household employment problem.

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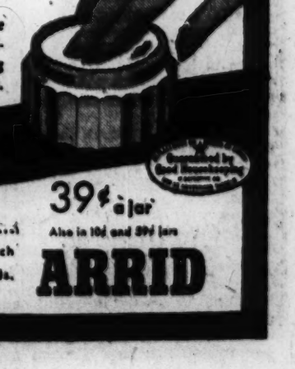

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Education

The Christian Science Monitor,
Boston, Tuesday, May 19, 1942

A Tuesday and Saturday Page

Men Who 'Get There' Found to Have One Thing In Common: A Large Vocabulary

By E. S. Leonard, Jr.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Elsah, Ill.

You may see no significance in your knowing whether an ikon is an Icelandic coin or a Guatemalan dessert; whether a quagmire is a three-toed mammal or a type of mental aberration; whether vestigial means impertinent or slimy. However, if you intend to achieve even a vice-presidency in the American T. & T. or the Standard Oil Company, you'd better know these words and more—many more. Why? Because there is said to be a direct and almost invariable relationship between your chances of success in any occupation and the size of your vocabulary.

A group of research men in the General Electric Laboratories tested men who had made outstanding success in various fields—executive officers in national corporations, leading lawyers, inventors, manufacturers. As far as could be determined, there were practically no resemblances among eminently successful men. They differed in every conceivable fashion: in manual dexterity, in constructive imagination, in skills, interest, aptitudes, knowledge. There was the odd fact, of course, that almost invariably they had extraordinarily large vocabularies! Mere coincidence, no doubt.

After many thousands of tests, during which that stubborn fact kept turning up with serene indifference to logic, the slightly bewildered researchers were obliged to record a conclusion which no amount of subsequent testing has altered: the only measurable concomitant of success in any field of human endeavor is the possession of a large vocabulary.

Handles Of Ideas

There is not so much unreason in the fact as might appear at first glance. Words are, after all, the handles of ideas, the tools of thought. In one very obvious sense, the number of ideas a man can handle may be measured by the number of words he knows. Executives and leading figures in any field must, by the very nature of their positions, be more skillful in the handling of thoughts; hence the larger vocabularies they almost invariably possess. It doesn't stop with the executives, either. Right down the line, every minor executive, almost without exception, has a larger word-hoard than the average of his subordinates. In most cases he has the largest vocabulary in the group.

The same phenomenon holds good in school and college work, as was illustrated by an investigation made in a Mid-western college recently. Of two groups, the one consisting of 60 students on the honor roll, and the other consisting of 73 students who over a period of years had to leave college because of poor scholarship alone, the former were noticeably proficient in vocabulary: 73 per cent of them had scores above the standard median in the Inglis Vocabulary Test. Of the other groups, those who failed scholastically, only 18 per cent had scores above the standard median.

Can Do Something About It

Now if all this meant simply that successful individuals have large vocabularies, just as elephants have trunks, and that there is nothing much that the others can do about it, the outlook would be rather gloomy. Fortunately, this is not the true picture. Of all the measurable qualities which make a man what he is in the vocational world, vocabulary is about the only one about which we can do something. The increase of vocabulary can go on indefinitely, provided something is done about it. It does not necessarily increase by itself, as, up to a point, the aptitudes do. But it can be increased steadily, in proportion to the effort expended on it.

To be sure, this effort must be expended intelligently; word-hunting has its rules as well as golf or soap-carving. Don't, for instance, try to bag words like pelargonic, zygodactyl, and staphylorrhaphy, which you are pretty certain you have never seen in your life before. Chances are you'll never see them again. Try rather for the words which you remember seeing before, but which you have never bothered to look up. They will be easier to get and easier to keep; the chances are that they will begin to function as active elements in your vocabulary the moment you have entered them in your notebook.

In other words, find the "ceiling" of your present vocabulary, and start acquiring the words which lie at or immediately above it. These will be learned easily.

Wait Until Afterwards

Another suggestion is that you do not stop in the course of your reading to look up a word which appears valuable, unless, of course, the context is not sufficiently clear without it. In the first place, you won't do it anyway; the dictionary is always in the other room. In the second place, even if you had the iron will to pull yourself erect and walk the thirty paces, you would have broken the thread of your thinking, and lost valuable time. Instead, check the margin of the book opposite the word, and then when you have finished your stint of reading, go back and enter the words in your notebook. But do it as soon as you finish.

As a corollary, put aside a certain definite time of your day—if it is only ten minutes—for vocabulary work. If you don't make a habit of it, your intentions, no matter how strong, may melt away. And if for each word in your notebook you will take care to see that you have (1) the correct pronunciation of the word, (2) the core meaning or meanings of the word (disregarding technical, archaic or obsolete uses), and (3) an illustrative sentence or phrase to clinch the meaning of the word; and if you have the further strength to persist in your study and use of the word until you can triumphantly cross it off your notebook then according to the tests, nothing can keep you from success! You are as good as vice-president right now.

Youth Round Table

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Wisconsin

Dear Chairman:

In answer to the call of the Chairman of the Youth Round Table: even if on the face of it there may be a lull in writing in, I believe people are so busy keeping up the actual corresponding that they don't take the time to sit down and write in to the Round Table.

From my own experience of seven years of making the acquaintance of young folks all over the world, I find that my overseas friends are writing twice as often during this war than they did in the past. Not only that, but the letters are stronger in expressions of friendship and all the barriers are down. Their letters are real gems, with words and phrases which linger on in my memory long after I've read them. And the letters do not stop at my house, but are sent on to my friends—and from them to their friends and families. Word from Round Tablers in Britain who are offering their homes to our American boys sent overseas travels like wildfire. If all those to whom I have given the address of these friends ever arrive in their cities, more guest rooms will have to be built!

So, I say the seed is sown. How about sharing parts of the letters of our friends in Europe with the Round Table, if we ourselves fail to express our opinions? It would provoke new trends of discussion both ways. (Miss) J. B.

(A Tuesday Column)

The Citizen Needs to Appreciate the Arts

These and other young cadets at Culver Military Academy build up a wholesome appreciation for art and music through actual experience. These boys of Culver's sculpturing class may be painting or sculpturing horses, making a bas-relief of the school seal, modeling or doing a Victory poster—but out of it all they gain understandings which help them to be better all-around American citizens.

To the Colleges Of America

We have one great task before us. That is to win the war. At the same time it is perfectly clear that it will be futile to win the war unless during its winning we lay the foundation for the kind of peace and readjustment that will guarantee the preservation of those aspects of American life for which war is fought. Colleges and universities are in the particularly difficult position of balancing their contributions to these two ends. I am sure, nevertheless, that the leaders of our colleges and universities can be depended upon to find the wisest solution for the difficult problem of how to make this twofold contribution.

I am anxious that this national crisis shall not result in the destruction or impairment of those institutions which have contributed so largely to the development of American culture . . .

The United States needs the services of its institutions of higher learning, and we know we can depend upon their complete co-operation in carrying forward the present war effort.

—President Roosevelt, in a letter to the Association of American Colleges in session at Baltimore, Md., January 2, 1942; from "What the Colleges Are Doing."

Wartime Study Urged

"British Universities in War," an article by Patsy Newman appears in the current issue of Threshold, published by International Students Service. In it Miss Newman contrasts the situation in 1918 when Oxford was reduced to one eighth its normal size by wholesale enlistment of students, with the present time when students are urged to go up to the university if only for one year, and scientific and technical students are requested to continue their university training. The article contains a description of the various adjustments on the part of students and faculty, the leveling of class differences, the "war degrees," the combination of academic and war activities, the financial difficulties of students, and other changes brought about by the war.

News Bulletin of the Institute of International Education.

Radio Publication Discontinuing

The National Committee on Education by Radio is discontinuing publication of its quarterly bulletin "Education by Radio." Readers who wish to keep up with the trends in educational radio are urged to write for the Service Bulletin (free), Federal Radio Education Committee, United States Office of Education, Washington, D. C., and the Journal ($2 a year), Association for Education by Radio, 228 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Illinois.

Through the Editor's Window

Telling Bible Stories to Children

By Millicent Taylor

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Perhaps you have thought you weren't much good at telling stories to children? You have heard so much about its being an art, have been so impressed with the fact that library, museum, and radio story hours were conducted by professionals, that you haven't attempted it in your own home or with the group of children or young people in your charge.

And it is a fact, of course, with the abundance of lovely books for children which are available, that we can read instead of tell stories and almost never give out. We have fascinating folk tales, animal stories, quaint jolly little allegories like the "Little Engine That Could," and a host of nursery tales, all of them in books that are full of delightful illustrations.

But even with this welcome reading matter there are stories which surpass all the rest, without which our children are truly deprived of the most precious tales of all. These are the stories to be found in the Bible itself—and telling them well is worth learning to do, for the rewards are immeasurable, both to storyteller and to child.

Nothing in the lives of any of us can take the place of the King James version. Every child has a right—early—to this glorious Anglo-Saxon heritage. The language of these unforgettable stories of Noah and the Flood, of David the Shepherd Boy, of the listening Samuel in the temple, of the young Joseph whose father made him a handsome coat, and Luke's account of the first Christmas or of Christ Jesus telling the story of the Good Samaritan, is in itself a healing influence upon any child's daily speech. Some of our greatest writers have been nourished on the simple beauty and rhythmic periods of this matchless translation.

* * *

Very young children, however, usually cannot follow a straight reading of the story as found in the Bible. They need by way of introduction a more familiar style of narrative, some conversation and detail, and comparisons made with what they know, before they can visualize the events and beyond them the meaning of these priceless stories.

Our aim, I should say, is to give them as much of the Bible language as we can. We can do this in two ways: (1) to read from the Bible some of the story while telling the rest; or (2) to read all of the story after telling it all. Both methods are worth considering. To encourage in the child more and more reliance on the story as actually found in the Bible is the goal.

In doing this, I feel it is important to open the Bible to the story we are telling and to show the children where the story may be found. Every time the story is told, one should do this, so that the happy experience of an increasingly beloved and beautiful story may be inevitably associated with the Book which is its blessed source.

Beyond this, what can we do to improve ourselves as tellers of these stories every child should know?

* * *

First we must become thoroughly familiar with the story ourselves. Every point must be mastered. I feel, too, that much of the actual language might well be learned by heart—not to recite but to draw from. At least some of the phrases should be readily on one's tongue.

Mastering the events, the language, and of course most of all the inner meanings, must be supplemented, it seems to me, by an effort to envision some of the background and detail of the story. Children love detail. They are enriched by being helped to see it. I once found myself telling the story of Samuel's choosing David from among Jesse's fine boys, to a class of little ones who had never seen a sheep and had no notion of the qualities an able shepherd boy had developed. The story of the two brothers, Jacob and Esau, is, I find, likewise full of mystery to most young moderns unless they are helped to know something of the customs of the patriarchal people of the tents in the Near East of those days. A seemingly casual word here, an informal filling in there, is the way. One's skill at it improves with practice.

Next, one needs to pay some attention to beginnings. The professional storyteller does two things: he gets a fresh and arresting title which suggests his theme (but not necessarily his moral); and he thinks out a swift and attractive beginning. "Once there was a little boy who lived in a church or temple," or "This story is about a boat that came to land on the very top of a mountain."

Third, aside from what I said earlier about showing the children where the story may be found in the Bible and reading all of it in the complete King James version at some time, and many times, in order that it may become the fundamental impression, it is important to slip naturally from one's own words into the Bible words. One can bring this about through sincere preparation. Passages can be picked out to read. Again, at times, one may plan to tell a detail, then repeat it by reading the sentences from the Bible. Perhaps another time one will come up to a piece of conversation, then read the words spoken by the characters.

One's story should build up to a climax, then come quickly to a close. Here, if possible, it is good to end with part of the actual Bible narrative, reading from the book.

* * *

There are differences of opinion as to how much interruption can be handled without spoiling the effect of the story. An active child interest usually means questions and answers, but it is important that the story be not bogged down in diffuseness and confusion. It is my experience that the amount of interruption varies with story and children. Also when the story becomes familiar (as of course it ought to, for that is one's aim) the children can be helped to tell it. But don't let their childish slang and odd impressions detract from the Bible atmosphere you are building up.

There are also differences of experience as to whether the moral or message of a Bible story should be discussed at the end. I have found that very little children often like a stated moral. But I myself like to bring out the message by a word here and a word there as the story progresses, and leave it at that. Sometimes the children sum it up or comment on it anyway.

* * *

Able story-telling is to an extent the same craft for all kinds of stories—folk tales, nursery tales, legends, stories of chivalry, of courage, of animals. Many of the books and articles on telling all kinds of stories to children would be useful to a degree therefore, to those who would acquire skill in telling Bible stories.

Telling Bible stories to children and young people is one of the greatest experiences one can have. Let us all learn to do it. Let us go through our Bibles—Old and New Testaments—and make a list of stories for different ages; give them good titles; have them ready. What opportunities lie ahead for sharing this treasure! The groups around the campfire; the camp cabin group during rest hour; the family picnic as dusk falls; the quiet rest on the beach after a swim, or in the garden on Sunday afternoon; the Scout or church group with Scout leader or teacher.

A few simple points, some thoughtful practice, and we can learn to do it. And the satisfactions are too rich to miss.

A Tuesday Column

In Service

There is no question in my mind of the loyalty of you college men. You recognize clearly and you accept willingly your responsibility to defend our country and the freedoms of living which have been treasured here.

There are upon you at the present time two definite obligations. The more immediate is the obligation to answer the call of your country when it comes and to render maximum service. The second is to achieve with your life, both vocationally and in sheer human living, the finest, strongest manhood you can reach. This manhood will be measured in terms of your contributions to the welfare of people.

The experience of war is not a new invention devised for your special distress. President Wilkins reminded his Oberlin students: "War is an experience which men as keen for creative life as you are have undergone over and over again in the world's history, going through it for the most part with high courage."

I have every reason to believe that you will face the experience of war with no less courage than have those who have gone before you.

President Kenneth Irving Brown, in "At Denison"; from "What the Colleges Are Doing."

Song of the Curriculum Makers

To be sung to the tune of Funiculi, Funicula

Come, Teachers, let us spend our lives a-making
Curriculum, Curricula
Old-fashioned methods we must be forsaking;
They're very blah; they're very blah!
We must beware of being too specific.
Lucidity is a faux pas;
And our result will be a most terrific
Curriculum, Curricula.

Teachers, Teachers, progress we must lead,
Copying profundities to read.
So write tho' hand and brain be numb
All the school's a vacuum
Without a new curriculum.

Come now, don't be blah!
Curriculum, Curricula.

EFFA E. PRESTON,
in the New Jersey Educational Review.

Oxford Reports Its Own 'Eight-Year' Experiment

In a recent communication, the Director of the American University Union in London, Mr. Willard Connely, reports a unique educational development at Oxford University, namely, the acceptance of a number of students who have never had any secondary education and who were unable to pass its entrance examinations. After finishing elementary school, students working at such occupations as miners, iron workers, railway clerks, ironmongers' assistants, etc., who supplemented their practical experience with study in the evening tutorial classes of the Workers Educational Association, were admitted to Oxford. Mr. Connely writes that a sufficient number of these students have now gone through Oxford to evaluate the experiment. In the School of Modern Greats (Philosophy, Politics, and Economics) over a period of ten years, fourteen of these students read Honors in this School, four of them got First Classes, and seven got seconds. Thus in the majority of cases, the risk taken by Oxford proved more than justifiable.

News Bulletin, Institute of International Education

Rechanneling Our Thoughts

It's a difficult thing at a time like this to differentiate between the immediate need and the eventual need. Mr. Churchill unquestionably was right in his statement that our first responsibility is to survive. There can be no question in regard to that. But in surviving, we don't want to survive in such a way that we shall be incapable of meeting the deluge of problems which will be postwar problems and the kind of problems that the liberal college is particularly qualified to prepare men to meet.

It is with that thought in mind that the college continues its work; it is with that thought in mind that with all due deference to other needs, we argue the need of the country, even at the present time, for the kind of thinking which is cultivated and which becomes ingrained in men who accept the privileges of the liberal college.

Of course, there is nothing more difficult for men than rechanneling their thoughts. That's the difficulty that we are undergoing throughout the whole country at the present time—the difficulty in shifting from a peace economy to a war economy, the difficulty in shifting from the conditions of a nation which expected to be at peace and now finds itself at war, the difficulties attaching to an entirely different kind of a world in which inevitably we are going to live.

—President Ernest Martin Hopkins, in The Dartmouth; from "What the Colleges Are Doing."

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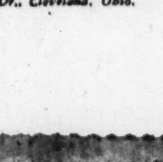

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Commerce and Finance

Canned Vegetables of '42 Pack to Have Floor and Ceiling

Business and Industry

U. S. Foreign Trade Plans Are Outlined

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — Under-Secretary of Commerce Wayne Chatfield-Taylor, inaugurated National Foreign Trade Week here as principal speaker at the "World Trade Luncheon" by outlining a seven-point program, the general principles of which "will determine the character of future foreign trade."

The Under-Secretary offered as his first point that "domination by a master race, a master nation or a master class within a nation is untenable," and added "that is what this war is about. That is what we are fighting against."

Welles Honored

Under-Secretary of State Sumner Welles was selected as the recipient of the 1942 Captain Robert Dollar Memorial Award which was announced at the luncheon. The award, a gold plaque, is presented each year to the American citizen chosen for his distinguished contribution to the advancement of American foreign trade.

Mr. Chatfield-Taylor asserted in his talk that in this hemisphere there has been created the pattern and the inspiration for our world of the future. He described the pattern as "that of Pan Americanism," which idea, he said, has had a resurgence that can be traced "directly to the rise of totalitarianism."

"I do not believe that the resurgence of Pan Americanism can be attributed to the far-sighted statesmanship of any individual, or to the organized effort of any nation. But I do believe that many individuals in all the nations of this hemisphere during the past decade have found in Pan Ameircanism something which offered them the ideological sanctuary which they were seeking," he declared.

Trade Co-operation

Asserting that in the future the broad controls which will implement basic policies will be administered by governments in agreement with the governments of other friendly and similar minded nations, Mr. Chatfield-Taylor explained:

"This does not mean regimentation, it does not mean that individual initiative and the profit motive will be discouraged, but it does mean that the avenues for these activities will be more clearly defined. It does mean that inventions, especially those which promote health, will be available to all people instead of to select groups. It does mean that no private group of international industrialists or financiers, no matter how strong, will be able to take action which is fundamentally opposed to the national interest of any one country or group of nations which have established common interests and common principles."

Living Costs Up 1 P. C. in April

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 19—The cost of living for wage earners and lower-salaried workers rose 1 per cent from March to April, according to the National Industrial Conference Board, Inc. This over-all rise was due chiefly to a 3 per cent rise in clothing costs and a 1.3 per cent increase in food prices, it reported.

Living costs were 11.7 per cent higher in April, 1942, than in April, 1941, with food prices leading the advance with a 22 per cent rise. Clothing prices were second, with 20.6 per cent rise over the same period of 1941; fuel and light went up 4.3 per cent and housing 3.6 per cent, the board reported.

Otis Steel Co. Plans Expansion

CLEVELAND, Ohio (AP)—Otis Steel Company has received authority from the War Production Board and the Defense Plant Corporation for expansion to cost more than $15,000,000, E. J. Kulas, president of the company, announced.

Engineering plans are under way and work will start soon, Mr Kulas said. Company stockholders recently approved Otis' sale to Jones & Laughlin Steel Corporation.

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Union Savings Bank	June 10
Warren Institution for Savings	June 10
East Boston Savings Bank	June 15
Eliot Savings Bank	June 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	June 15
Wildey Savings Bank	June 15

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

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Somerville Savings Bank	June 1
Brookline Savings Bank	June 10
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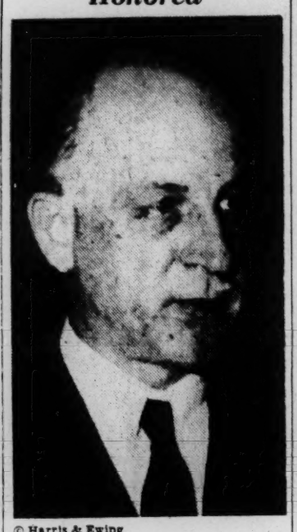

© Harris & Ewing

Sumner Welles

Under-Secretary of State, recipient of the 1942 Capt. Robert Dollar Memorial Award.

Civilian Use Of Tin Limited By WPB Order

WASHINGTON (AP)—The War Production Board has limited the use of tin and terne plate to eight specific civilian items, forbidding all other uses except for Army, Navy and Maritime Commission contracts.

Possessors of the metals were notified that they must file an itemized statement of their holdings "so the material may be purchased from them and channeled into war production."

The permitted uses are:

For cans, under limitations previously set forth.

For bottle and jar closures, only to the extent authorized by the closure conservation order.

For baking pans for institutions and commercial bakers. This use is limited to 1.25 pounds of tin plate per base box (about 100 pounds) and up to ½ pound of electrolytic plate per base box.

For dairy equipment, hot dipped tin plate up to 3.30 pounds per base box.

For cheese vats, dipped plate up to 11 pounds per base box.

For gas meters, dipped plate up to 3.30 pounds, electrolytic up to ½ pounds, short ternes up to 1:30 pounds and long ternes up to 4 pounds.

For oil lanterns, short and long ternes with the same limits as for gas meters.

For textile spinning cylinders and card screens, dipped plate up to 1.25 pounds per pounds per base box.

Terne plate is a coating made of a mixture of lead and tin.

Black Says FFMC Should Be Put On Permanent Basis

WASHINGTON (AP)—Albert C. Black, Governor of the Farm Credit Corporation, said the Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation should no longer be considered an emergency set-up "because its usefulness has been demonstrated for 10 years or more."

Mr. Black testified before a Senate banking subcommittee in support of a measure to extend the lending authority of the Farm Mortgage Corporation indefinitely.

"All talk about the land banks or the mortgage corporation monopolizing the mortgage lending field or contributing to inflation of land values is obviously nothing more than vicious, self-seeking propaganda," Mr. Black said.

The Farm Mortgage Corporation and all Federal land banks, Mr. Black said, handled less than 12½ per cent of farm mortgage lending in 1941.

Mr. Black advocated that farm loaning operations in Puerto Rico be placed upon a separate basis instead of being handled through the Federal Land Bank of Baltimore.

Albert S. Goss, Master of the National Grange, argued against placing the Farm Mortgage Corporation's lending authority on a permanent basis and said the authority should expire by July 1, 1946.

"We'd like to see it operate on a co-operative basis, with the farmers in control, instead of just another Government lending agency," Mr. Goss said.

Great Lakes Ore Traffic Hits New All-Time Peak

WASHINGTON (AP)—Iron ore shipments on the Great Lakes attained a new all-time peak of 8,581,740 gross tons up to May 1, the War Production Board announced, an increase of 23.9 per cent over the same period last year.

The spring shipment represented a substantial start toward WPB's 1942 goal of 89,500,000 tons as compared to a normal movement of 50,000,000 tons.

Maximum ore shipments from Lake Superior this year are of "vital importance," WPB said, to the continued high-level output of iron and steel.

Carnegie Steel Record

PITTSBURGH (AP) — Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corporation, U. S. Steel subsidiary, reported the corporation's daily average production of 47,069 tons of pig iron and 62,224 tons of steel ingots during April set a new company record.

Canners May Lift Prices On The 1942 Pack

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Office of Price Administraation and the Department of Agriculture have collaborated in announcing a ceiling over the prices of 1942-crop canned vegetables and a floor under them.

The double-edged price action was designed to protect consumers from unwarranted increases and to protect the canner by guaranteeing him a price of 92 per cent of the OPA-prescribed maximum.

Through a Government purchase program, the department expects to encourage canners to contract for all the vegetables that the producers in this area can deliver, in line with the Food-for-Freedom program of expanded farm production. Government purchases for lend-lease and other use at the 92 per cent figure, it was believed, would control the canned foods markets.

The vegetables to be supported are asparagus, lima beans, snap beans, beets, sweet corn, carrots, peas, spinach, pumpkins, squash, tomatoes and tomato juice. Only U. S. P. grades, A. B. and C, are covered.

OPA also announced that similar price regulation on canned fruits could be expected to follow "in short order."

The formula for figuring canners' prices is based on the average price charged by each canner for sales made during the first 60 days of the 1941 pack. To this he may add 8 per cent for necessary cost increases incurred, including increased cost of labor, supplies, containers and the like; plus the actual increases in the cost of raw produce for the 1942 pack over the 1941 pack. Such raw materials increases shall not exceed, however, the advances in cost as of May 4, 1942.

The formula applies only at the canner's level and only to canned vegetables packed in 1942. Ceilings for the 1941 packs and those of prior years will continue to be the highest prices prevailing in March, as prescribed by the universal price order.

The new base prices probably will result in a more equitable price level between individual canners than that set forth in the general price order, OPA said. March generally represents the tail end of the old packing and, therefore, many canners were either out of stock and made no sales or made deliveries in that month based on sales made in an earlier period.

Government Debt At New High Record Of $73,434,700,147

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Government debt jumped $2,785,505,341 to a new record high of $73,434,700,147 in the first half of May.

One of the largest increases in any similar period in the Treasury's history, the new debt figure reflected speeded-up borrowing to pay for war costs.

Principle factors in the debt jump were the sale of $1,250,000,000 of 2 per cent, 7-9-year bonds, approximately $920,000,000 of 2½ per cent, 20-25-year bonds, $317,868,779 of war bonds, about $100,000,000 of short-term Treasury bills (in excess of the amount of bills paid off in this period) and $100,000,000 of tax notes.

Through the sale of more war bonds and Treasury bills, the debt may rise another $500,000,000 this month, and in June the Treasury has another $2,800,000,000 of financing planned, including sale of war bonds.

How financing has been stepped up to meet the war program was illustrated by a comparison of the new Treasury debt figure with the $54,039,612,725 total of a year ago. These figures include both the direct debts of the Treasury and Government corporation securities guaranteed by the Treasury.

In the first 10½ months of the fiscal year which will end on June 30, the Treasury has spent $26,031,969,073, including $20,406,491,139 for war, and collected $10,026,430,572 in taxes. This left a deficit of $16,005,538,501 which has been made up through borrowing.

Bank Officers Group Hold Annual Meeting

The Bank Officers' Association of the City of Boston will hold its annual meeting for the election of officers and the transaction of other business at the Hotel Bradford, Boston, May 20, according to an announcement by Ernest W. Lay, president of the association.

Mr. Ansel E. Bucklin is scheduled to succeed Mr. Lay as president. Mr. Bucklin is Assistant Cashier of the National Shawmut Bank of Boston.

North Carolina Leading In Production of Mica

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MARION, N. C.—North Carolina's mica mines are beginning a war boom, reports Samuel A. Silver, technical adviser for the Mining branch of the War Production office.

Long handicapped by competition from India and South America, this State's mica mines are now said to be producing 52 per cent of all the mica now being used in the United States. Prices are up about 50 per cent

Production might be doubled to meet the extraordinary demands of war, Mr. Silver said. Old mines are being reworked, and prospecting for new locations is well under way.

U. S. Makes Haste to Make Waste for the War Effort

Associated Press

Upper left: Reserve pile of waste paper at Monroe, Mich., built up by a house-to-house canvas and will be used to make boxes to hold war material. Upper right: Waste paper collected is thrown into this hydro-pulper at Monroe. The giant mixer reduces the scrap paper to a watery brown mush to which chemicals and glue are added. Later, the mush is spread, rolled, dried and made into boxes. Center left: In one of the three paper mills at Monroe, newly pulped paper made from waste rolls off the final drying machine. The paper is then rolled and pasted together in numerous layers to make paper board. Center right: Commercial plane converted as Army cargo ship being loaded with materiel packed in cardboard boxes. Lower: Two girl employees at one of the Monroe mills fold and seal into its final form a brand new paper box made from waste paper.

'Gas' Rationing Hardship Is Felt by Many

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—For many reasons gasoline rationing appears likely to make the war more personal for American civilians on the North Atlantic seaboard than any previous war move.

Sugar rationing did not really hurt because it meant only a small reduction in use and many people had stocks on hand; tire rationing did not put cars off the road immediately. But gasoline rationing has already had a severe effect on major every-day habits.

Gasoline rationing means, however, serious consequences for many interests besides the consumer's. The maritime unions report about one per cent of their members already lost by submarine. The marine insurance people took a $17,000,000 beating on war risk insurance on the Atlantic seaboard. The oil companies serving "Region Number 1" north of Hatteras are taking very heavy financial losses daily; the delivered cost of fuel oil, for instance, which was normally around $1.35 is now $2.50 and OPA allows only $1.80.

Hardship for Oil Industry

The railroads are taking a small out-of-pocket loss on daily trainloads of tank-cars. The mid-Continent oil industry is taking a heavy punishment. Texas output, for instance, which was running round 1,500,000 barrels a day at the turn of the year is now under 1,200,000 and Mr. Ickes' office has recommended a cut to 960,000 barrels. This is Texas' major industry and a 33 per cent cut must have drastic effects on the whole oil-country economy.

Hardships will be felt in many other parts of the oil industry. For instance refiners must change their refining ratios to produce more fuel oil (which is cheap but more essential) and less gasoline, which is more profitable but less needed. Eastern refiners are also hit by the fact that limited eastbound transportation facilities are likely to be used to a larger extent for carrying products and not crude.

And of course severe hardships will be felt by all those industries ancillary to the automobile. That includes the filling station, the parking lot, the city storage garage, the roadside repair garage, the roadside inn, restaurant, and stand, and the vacation resorts reached chiefly by car.

Further hardships will be suffered by state revenues, largely dependent on gasoline taxes, and by special highway and bridge authorities. The bond market, for instance, already has recorded sharp declines in the price of bonds of the New York Triboro Bridge, whose revenues are chiefly dependent on passenger traffic, and small declines in the securities of the Port of New York Authority. Bonds of the Pennsylvania Turnpike, sold last year above par, were down in the low 80's even before last week's sharp cut in gasoline supplies.

No Alleviation Likely

Many signs indicate that no alleviation is likely. One is the precedent in sugar. The sugar supply situation is vastly better than four months ago, and it now appears that ample sugar is in sight, by normal standards. But "in sight" includes Caribbean sugar and even the short ocean haul from Cuba and Puerto Rico is important enough so that, in order to conserve cargo space, the authorities are not increasing the sugar ration as they now could. Alleviation of local gasoline shortages by tanker is not now contemplated, but hopes of its mitigation by rail, truck, or pipe-line, seem also vain. The rails are short of locomotives, the trucks of rubber, and pipe-lines take steel; the oil people have already in one case gone to the extreme of taking up a pipe-line and laying it down where it is more needed.

The shortage of gasoline in the Northeast could be in part alleviated by transfer of more tank-cars and trucks from areas unaffected by submarine warfare. This, however, would merely redistribute the shortage. The burden on the railroads would not be lessened. And the shortage of rubber is likely to remain a strong official incentive to hold down the consumption of gasoline, thus forcing rubber conservation on civilians who might otherwise be inclined to take a Micawber view of the tire outlook or even to feel that they might as well get what they can out of their tires before the government takes them away.

But the strongest reason of all against expecting any more gasoline for civilians than present schedule is the new shift in major war economy. From here on the expansion of munitions plants is to be tapered and no more are to be started than can be finished by the middle of 1943.

Primary reason for this change of policy is the extraordinary success of the munitions program to date, and the degree to which output schedules, though huge, are being surpassed, principally as a result of the application of labor-saving and mass-production methods, and of the enthusiasm with which labor and management have conspired to speed production.

Stringency in Raw Materials

The obverse side of this, however, is the fact that neither raw material supply for transport facilities have proved similarly elastic. WPB's recent Conservation Order M-126 cutting off civilian supplies of iron and steel, and the huge current program of increasing domestic mineral production, are signs of the stringency in raw materials. And efforts to press inland waterways into service, to make the maximum use of highway trucking facilities, and eliminate railroad cross-hauls, plus the Army's unexpected taking over of half the country's commercial air transport, indicate the country's straitened transportation outlook.

Under the circumstances, therefore, it hardly appears likely that transport facilities will be further strained in order to provide gasoline for civilian consumption which will, in turn, permit a faster consumption of the remaining rubber tires of the country.

Cutting off of any arms plant construction not likely to be finished in a year from now does not mean as much of a limit as it sounds. The amount of such plant already built and commissioned is stupendous, estimated to run round $10,000,000,000. The list of projects still under the supervision of Defense Plants Corporation and partly constructed is huge. And the speed with which new plants have been built and set running in the last six months is a first-class industrial miracle even to production engineers and industrial executives themselves. When these hungry assembly lines begin to gulp raw materials at one end and spew forth the tools of war at the other, there will be little room for civilian gasoline to be toted on the railroads or consumed on the highways.

Northwestern Bell Rescinds Surcharge

DES MOINES, Iowa (AP)—The Northwestern Bell Telephone Co. announced it has eliminated its recently imposed 15 per cent surcharge at the request of the Office of Price Administration.

The rate increase, which aroused a deluge of controversy when it was put into effect April 10, applied to both intrastate and long distance tolls and to local telephone service except in a few border cities where exchanges serve more than one state and so come under Federal Communications Commission control.

Dominican Sugar Output

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Production of sugar in the Dominican Republic during the current 1941-42 crop season is estimated at 485,000 long tons, raw value, as compared with 394,000 tons in the previous season, an increase of 91,000 tons, or approximately 23.1 per cent, according to Lamborn & Company.

Roads Lauded On Rapid Shift To War Basis

CLEVELAND (AP) — Declaring that railroads have done an excellent job of shifting to a war basis, the Cleveland Trust Co. noted that "in 1941 about 60 per cent more freight service was obtained from each car in use than was the case in 1917 and 1918 when transportation was one of the chief bottlenecks in our world war effort."

"Among all of the industries that have shifted their operations to a war emergency basis none surpass the record being made by the railroads," the bank asserted in its monthly business bulletin.

"Railroad management has been aggressive and alert in increasing the efficiency of rolling equipment and of trackage and terminal facilities. Railroad labor is doing an excellent job, and shippers are co-operating by loading and unloading cars quickly.

"In trying to continue to give fully satisfactory service the railroads will have considerably more difficulty in the future than they have so far encountered. That will be due largely to the shortage of materials, especially metals, used by the industry, and to a growing volume of traffic."

As for government securities, the bank calculated individual and corporate investors purchased larper proportions during the world war than in this conflict.

"In the past two years these investors purchased only 43 per cent as large a volume of bonds as they did in all the earlier period," Cleveland Trust figured. "Commercial banks, however, have actually purchased more bonds in the past two calendar years than they did in the world war period. . . .

"The buying of bonds by commercial banks tends to increase the supply of money available to the public, whether this increase takes the form of cash, or deposits, or both. There is more money to spend, but in a war economy there are fewer things in the stores on which money can be spent. . . . That is inflation, and that is the situation which threatens us today."

Eastern Oil Workers Hear of Difficulties

NEW YORK (AP)—The Socony-Vacuum Oil Co. has painted a black picture for the oil industry in a letter to its employees in eastern marketing areas explaining the difficulties imposed by transportation shortages.

"Its costs are way up, its civilian market is curtailed and it has had to rearrange its entire business," the letter said of the industry in general. "Since the beginning of the year Socony-Vacuum's earnings have shown an abnormally sharp decline each month."

Giving a specific example of the enormous increase in costs brought on by use of tank cars instead of tankers to bring oil to the East Coast the letter said:

"In the month of April Socony-Vacuum moved an average of over 70,000 barrels a day by railroad tank car to the East Coast area. It is estimated that these shipments involved an extra transportation cost alone to the company of about $75,000 a day.

"This does not include other extra costs which the company has had to assume in re-arranging its barge and pipe line shipments, in readjusting its refinery operations and in buying products wherever available."

Farm Bloc Split Over FSA Measure

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 19—A red-hot controversy over "Grapes of Wrath" sharecroppers, migratory workers and what the government is doing to aid them, blazed up into two extremes in Senate debate yesterday. The extremes found expression in violently opposed terms used in appraising C. B. Baldwin, Farm Security Administrator, whose appropriation was up for debate, one conservative southern Senator flatly calling him a "communist," and another conservative southern Senator calling him "a gentleman, a Virginia gentleman."

Dramatized in these extraordinarily different judgments were the two antagonistic approaches toward the whole experimental work of the FSA, which remains, despite the war, one of the most controversial in the country. The FSA maintains camps for migratory workers, seeks to put the sharecropper on his own land and attempts to reach down into the worst rural slums and the lowest income farmers and rehabilitate them by federal loans.

Farm Bloc Split

Yesterday on the Senate floor it was charged that the FSA was fostering "collective farming projects similar to those in communist Russia," and on the other hand it was asserted that the organization, which has so far loaned $574,000,000 to farmers otherwise without credit was carrying through the "gospel of humanity." A peculiarity of the debate was that the fissure split the usually conservative southern farm bloc right down the middle.

The debate indicated that the controversy over the "Grapes of Wrath" workers is still lively today.

"The so-called migratory farmers: They are not farmers, they are merely migrants who are going all over the country!" exclaimed Senator Kenneth D. McKellar (D) of Tennessee.

"Collecting together and making nuisances of themselves they are undertaking to get something from the Government to which they are not entitled. That class of farmers we cannot help. What we give them is thrown away."

"I know of no agency that is doing more good and is more deserving of support from the Congress than is the Farm Security Administration," replied Senator Claude Pepper (D) of Florida.

"I shall speak my mind right now," said Mr. McKellar. "I think Mr. Baldwin is a communist. I do not think he is really in favor of our American institutions. I do not believe he is doing the farmers a particle of good."

"I have never seen any indication, nor have I ever heard any statement made that Mr. Baldwin is a communist," replied Senator John H. Bankhead (D) of Alabama. "I have at all times found him to be a gentleman, a Virginia gentleman."

"I have been poor all my life," said Mr. McKellar. "I have gone through the school of hardship. I have seen these camps and I will say to the Senator (Pepper) that I think many of them, especially the trailer camps, are a stench in the nostrils of decent people. Those whose homes are in the localities are regretful that the camps are there."

Senator Pepper Speaks

Senator Pepper drew a contrast between a sordid migrant community washing its clothes in a sewer stream and an FSA camp in the neighborhood, "neatly laid out, with grass on the ground" with trim houses and a flagpole in the middle.

Mr. McKellar was not the only speaker hinting that Mr. Baldwin was communistically inclined. Senator Harry F. Byrd (D) of Virginia, leading a fight to abolish FSA altogether, quoted from a House committee report charging FSA is "carrying on experiments in collective farming under a plan which appears to resemble the plan of collective farming in communist Russia."

Senator McKellar recalled that he had asked Administrator Baldwin whether FSA rehabilitation loans could go to help pay poll taxes, "Knights of Pythias dues and Masonic dues and Chamber of Commerce dues, and things like that?" to which Senator McKellar quoted Mr. Baldwin as replying:

"These items are the normal cost that go toward living in a democracy."

"I said Mr. Baldwin was a Communist," commented Senator McKellar.

Senator Byrd took up the attack on FSA. He charged it with promoting projects which "are contrary to the spirit and genius of the American way of life," he declared:

"It is fostering class prejudice in agriculture. Its continual assaults upon commercial farming, its promotion of subsistence agriculture, and collective farming projects similar to those in communist Russia, its flood of propaganda tending to pit small farmers as a group against big farmers as a group, all tend to create disunity and create class antagonisms."

Senator Byrd asked the Senate to wipe out FSA altogether.

The Senate itself cast the final verdict on the issue. By vote of 48 to 16 it approved an amendment to the farm appropriation bill restoring $25,000,000 cut from FSA funds by the House, and providing $50,319,537 with which to continue rehabilitation work for poor farm families.

Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on the New York Stock Exchange Is Published Every Friday.

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	350,000
Previous day's sales	216,620
1942 volume to date	40,962,683
1941 volume to date	49,673,319

Stock Market Is Generally Lower Today

NEW YORK, May 19 (AP)—Stocks generally were in a retreating mood today, although scattered favorites managed to contest the move with modest advances.

Attempts to keep the list on the recovery track were moderately successful at the start. Weakness then broke out in American Telephone, and initial plus marks were erased in many instances elsewhere. While declines in the final hour ran to 2 points or so for a handful of stumblers, the majority of recessions held to small fractions.

Dealings picked up somewhat after mid-day and slowed again toward the close. Transfers, however, mounted to approximately 350,000 shares for the full proceedings.

There was little change in the bullish war news and brokers thought some lightening of commitments here and there was caused by growing doubts regarding corporate profits under the widening of the tax program and governmental controls.

Prominent stocks on the losing side most of the day included du Pont, U. S. Rubber preferred, U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Chrysler, General Motors, Anaconda, Kennecott, J. C. Penney, American Can and Dow Chemical.

In the resistant sector with advances running to nearly 2 points at one time were Eastern Air Lines, American Airlines, Pan American Airways, Standard Oil (N. J.), N. Y. Central, U. S. Rubber common, American Smelting, Eastman Kodak and Union Carbide. Market Street Railway was a lone strong spot at a new 1942 top.

Doing fairly well in the curb were Gulf Oil, American Cyanamid, Brewster Aero, Pantepec and Sherwin Williams. In the idling division were Lake Shore, American Gas, United Gas and Republic Aviation.

Bonds Irregular

The bond market drifted irregularly lower today as selling increased in some groups and a general hesitancy to bid for favorites kept others within a narrow range near the final hour.

Ahead most of the time were St. Paul 5s, Consolidated Edison 3½s, American & Foreign Power 5s, International Telephone 5s, Lehigh Valley 4s, Louisville & Nashville 4½s and Southern Pacific 4½s.

Moving narrowly with a tendency to dip on the average were, among others, Southwestern Bell Telephone 3½s, Illinois Central 4¾s, Missouri Pacific 5s, Nickel Plate 4½s, Republic Steel 4½s, and Consumers Power 3½s.

Dollar bonds showing moderate improvement included Chile 6s, Uruguay adjustment 3¾s, Canada 3¼s, Buenos Aires 4⅜s, and Brazil 6½s.

U. S. governments were quiet but steady on the stock exchange and over the counter.

Commodity Futures

Grains

At Principal Markets

	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
May Wheat				
Chicago	1.20	1.18⅞	1.19¼	1.18¾
Minneapolis	1.12⅞	1.12¾	1.12¾	1.12¼
Kansas City	1.11¾	1.11½	1.11⅝	1.10⅝
Winnipeg	.....	.....	.79¼	.79¼
July Wheat				
Chicago	1.22	1.20⅛	1.21	1.20⅜
Minneapolis	1.16	1.13½	1.14⅝	1.13¾
Kansas City	1.13½	1.12¼	1.12½	1.12
Winnipeg	.....	.....	.80⅜	.80⅜
Sept. Wheat				
Chicago	1.24⅝	1.22⅝	1.23¼	1.22¾
Minneapolis	1.17¼	1.15⅞	1.16⅝	1.16⅛
Kansas City	1.15⅝	1.14⅜	1.14¾	1.14
May Corn				
Chicago	.86	.85½	.85⅝	.85⅜
Kansas City	.....	.....	.82½	.82½
July Corn				
Chicago	.88⅜	.88	.88⅛	.87⅞
Kansas City	.84⅝	.84⅛	.84⅜	.84
May Oats				
Chicago	.56⅞	.55⅜	.55⅝	.55⅛
Minneapolis	.50½	.50½	.50½	.50¼
Winnipeg	.....	.....	.51⅜	.51⅛
Rye, Chicago				
May	.70¼	.68⅞	.68⅞	.69¾
July	.72¾	.70½	.72	.72
Sept.	.75⅝	.73⅜	.72⅞	.74¼
Dec.	.78⅞	.77	.77	.78⅛

Soybeans

At Chicago

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
May Old	1.80	1.80	1.79½	1.79⅝	1.78⅞
New	.....	.....	.....	1.80⅛	1.79⅛
July Old	1.81⅞	1.83¼	1.81¼	1.82½	1.81⅝
New	1.83⅜	1.84½	1.83⅜	1.83⅞	1.83⅛
Oct.	1.76⅞	1.78½	1.76⅞	1.77¼	1.77

Lard

At Chicago

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
May	.....	.....	.....	12.67	12.72
July	.....	.....	.....	12.82	12.82
Sept.	.....	.....	.....	12.82	12.82

Wool

Grease

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
May	.....	.....	.....	99.0b	99.5
July	.....	.....	.....	99.0b	99.5
Oct.	.....	.....	99.0b	99.8a	99.5
Dec.	.....	.....	.....	98.5b	99.0
Tops					
May	.....	.....	.....	124.2b	124.4
July	128.8	128.8	128.8	128.6	128.8
Oct.	127.5	127.5	127.3	127.3b	127.6
Dec.	128.4	128.4	128.3	128.2b	128.6
March	128.8	128.8	128.7	128.7b	129.1

b—Bid. a—Asked.

Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
July	19.38	19.38	19.31	19.32	19.32
October	19.50	19.62	19.50	19.57	19.53
December	19.62	19.76	19.61	19.71	19.65
March	19.79	19.90	19.79	19.86	19.81
May	19.96	20.01	19.94	19.98	19.95

Cocoa

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
July	8.71	8.71	8.71	8.71b	8.71
September	8.76	8.76	8.76	8.76b	8.76
b Bid					

Black Pepper

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Sept.	6.60	6.60	6.60	6.60b	6.60
b—Bid.					

Chicago Mercantile Exchange

Butter

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
*Nov.	38.60	38.75	38.60	38.60	38.75
†June	.....	.....	.....	37.00b	36.90
Eggs					
†Sept.			33.40b	33.75d	33.30
†Oct.	33.90	34.00	33.85	33.95	33.85
†Nov.	.....	.....	33.90b	34.25d	34.00
Potatoes					
Nov.	2.55	2.55	2.55	2.55	2.55

b—Bid. d—Offered. *S.s. †F.s. †R.s.

Quotations for cotton, cottonseed oil, hides, reported by Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Beane; for cocoa, pepper, wool by J. S. Bache & Co.; for eggs, butter, potatoes by J. L. Flagg. All prices at New York unless otherwise noted.

—1942— High	Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
49⅞	37	Abbott (1.60a)	1	37	37	37	M'y14
48¾	44¾	Acme Steel (4)	2	45	45	45	M'y13
7½	5½	Adams Exp .60g	2	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
20½	19	Adams-Mills (1)	2	19¼	19¼	19¼	M'y15
11¾	10	Addressog (½e)	6	10½	10	10½	M'y14
38¼	29½	Air Reduct (1a)	3	31⅝	31	31	— ⅝
2⅝	1¾	Alaska Juneau	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	M'y18
⅜	⅛	Alleghany Corp	2	⅜	⅜	⅜	M'y15
5⅞	3½	Alleg pf xw	5	4¼	4	4¼	+ ¼
6	3½	Alleg pf $30 ww	14	4⅜	4⅛	4⅜	+ ⅛
17	9½	Alleghany pr pf	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
22¾	16⅜	Alleg Lud Stl ½e	1	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	— ⅛
5⅛	3⅝	Allen Indust (1)	6	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
149	118½	Al Ch&Dye (6a)	2	124	124	124	— ½
12⅛	10⅞	Allied Kid (1)	1	11	11	11	M'y 1
14¼	11⅞	Allied Mills ⅛e	3	13	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛
6⅛	4	Allied Strs (.30e)	5	4¾	4¾	4¾	
81	65½	Allied Str pf (6)	1	66¼	66	66	M'y13
30⅛	22	Allis-Ch M (1¼e)	9	23⅛	23	23	
18¾	14¾	Alpha P Cem ½e	3	16¼	16¼	16¼	M'y18
1½	⅛	Amal Leather	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	M'y14
187⅛	153⅜	Amal Lea pf 1½g	3	158⅜	153⅜	158⅜	Apr11
56	43	Amerada Pet (2)	3	47¾	47¾	47¾	— ¼
23⅜	19	Am Ag Ch (1.20)	5	20	20	20	M'y18
48⅛	25¼	Am Airlines 1½g	32	30⅞	28	30⅞	+2½
7¾	5⅞	Am Bk Note .20e	2	6⅝	6⅜	6⅝	M'y18
5¼	3⅜	Am Bosch (¼e)	3	4½	4⅛	4½	
33	23	Am Br Shoe(¼e)	1	25	25	25	M'y18
1¾	1⅛	Am Cable & R	6	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
65¼	56⅜	Am Can (4)	4	62½	62	62⅛	— ⅜
166	159	Am Can pf (7)	1	161	161	161	M'y15
33	22	Am Car & Fdy	5	21¾	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅛
73¾	60½	AmCar&Fpf1¾e	2	60	60	60	M'y16
20½	16¼	Am Ch&Cable 1e	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	+ ¼
110	105½	Am Ch&C pf (5)	2	105½	105½	105½	Apr15
95	69	Am Chicle (4a)	1	76	76	76	M'y15
5⅜	4⅛	Am Colortyp .15e	2	4½	4½	4½	M'y 5
9¾	7½	Am Comm Al	1	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	— ⅛
22¾	15¼	Am Crys Sug 1e	1	16¼	16¼	16¼	M'y15
⅞	⅝	Am Encaus Til	1	¾	¾	¾	M'y16
6	3½	Am Europ (.40g)	1	3½	3½	3½	M'r28
19¼	17	Am Export L ½e	6	17½	17½	17½	+ ½
⅜	⅛	Am & For Pow	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	M'y15
24½	16¼	A F P $6 pf(.60k)	6	19½	19	19½	+ ½
28	18⅞	A F P $7 pf(.70k)	3	23⅛	23	23	+ ½
2⅜	1⅝	Am & F P 2 pf	2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅜
32	26	Am-Haw SS ¾e	6	26¾	26¾	26¾	M'y18
3½	2¼	Am Hide & Lea	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	M'y16
35½	33½	Am H & L pf (3)	2	34½	34½	34½	M'y14
46½	36⅞	Am Home Pr 2.40	6	43½	43⅛	43½	
1¾	1⅜	Am Ice	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	M'y11
29⅜	25	Am Ice pf	1	29¾	29¾	29¾	M'y18
4	2¾	Am Internat'l	2	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
7	6¼	Am Inv Ill (.80)	1	6	6	6	M'y 9
10¼	6⅞	Am Locomotive	2	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
89½	73	Am Loco pf 1¾k	5	73	72½	72½	— ½
11½	9½	Am M & Fdy .80	21	10⅞	10½	10⅝	+ ⅜
5¼	4	Am M & Met	3	4¼	4¼	4¼	+ ⅛
23¾	16	Am Metal (1)	1	17⅛	17¼	17⅛	M'y14
½	½	Am Power & Lt	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	+ ⅛
26¼	15⅜	APL $6 pf (1⅞k)	2	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	
22	12½	APL $5 pf(1.56k)	2	16¾	16¾	16¾	+ ⅛
4⅞	3⅜	Am Rad & S .15e	94	4¼	4	4¼	+ ⅛
12	9⅜	Am Roll Mill ½e	3	9⅞	9¾	9¾	— ⅛
5½	4¾	Am Saf R (¼e)	5	5⅜	5¼	5¼	M'y14
7⅜	6¾	Am Seating (1g)	1	7	7	7	M'y18
43	35½	Am Smelt (2)	8	37½	37	37⅞	— ½
147	132½	Am Sm&R pf(7)	3	133	132½	132½	M'y14
34½	29	Am Snuff (1.60e)	3	30¼	30⅛	30¼	M'y18
20⅞	16½	Am Stl Fdrs (1e)	6	17⅜	17	17	— ⅛
12	9⅜	Am Stores (¼e)	1	10¾	10¾	10¾	M'y18
8¾	7½	Am Stove (1.20)	2	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	— ⅛
21¼	15	Am Sugar (2e)	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	M'y15
97⅛	78¾	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	90¾	90¾	90¾	
21½	17¼	Am Sum Tob (1)	1	20	20	20	
134¾	101¼	Am Tel & Tel(9)	28	114	111¾	112	—2¼
49¾	33½	Am Tob (¾e)	5	38½	38	38½	
50¾	34⅞	Am Tob B (¾e)	4	39¼	39	39¼	
3⅝	120	Am Tob pf (6)	2	129	129	129	+1¾
5	3¾	Am Type Fdrs	4	4⅛	3⅞	4⅛	+ ¼
27	22	Am Viscose (1e)	13	24	24	24	— ¼
116½	108¼	Am Viscose pf(5)	2	109¾	109¾	109¾	M'y13
3¼	1⅞	Am Water Wks	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
70¼	41¼	Am WW 1pf (6)	1	49	49	49	M'y 5
5⅝	3¾	Am Woolen	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	— ⅛
76⅜	56	Am Wool pf(2k)	1	58	58	58	M'y18
5⅞	3½	Am Zinc L & S	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	
50	43½	Am Z pr pf 2½k	1	40½	40½	40½	M'y13
28⅜	23⅛	Anaconda (½e)	64	23⅝	22⅞	23	— ⅜
17	12⅜	Anchor H (.15e)	1	14	14	14	
10	7⅞	Andes Cop (1)	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	M'y 2
1⅝	1	A P W Paper	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	M'y16
35	27⅜	Arch-D-M (⅗e)	1	30	30	30	M'y12
111⅜	108½	Arm Del pf (7)	1	109¾	109¾	109¾	
4⅛	2¾	Armour Ill	2	2¾	2¾	2¾	
67½	53¾	Arm Ill pr pf 3k	2	54½	53	53	—1½
66	53	Arm Ill pf	1	56	55¾	55¾	Apr25
26¼	21	Armstrong C ⅓e	3	25½	25¼	25½	+ ⅝
7¼	5⅞	Arnold C (⅓e)	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	M'y15
4	2⅜	Artloom (.77½g)	2	3	3	3	M'y18
6¾	4¼	Assd Dry Goods	2	4¾	4¾	4¾	M'y18
77½	61½	Assd DG 1pf (6)	1	64¾	64¾	64¾	M'y18
83	64	Assd DG 2pf5¼k	1	64	64	64	Apr 8
25½	20	Associates In (2)	1	25½	25½	25½	M'y13
39	27½	Atch T&SF (2e)	9	35⅞	35½	35¾	— ⅛
70	60½	Atch T&SF pf 5	2	66½	65¾	65¾	
26	20¼	Atl Coast L (1g)	5	21⅜	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅜
34	20	Atl G&WI (3g)	1	19	19	19	—1¼
45½	33	Atl G&WI pf 5g	1	34½	34½	34½	M'y14
23½	14⅜	Atl Refin (.40e)	22	15	14¾	14¾	— ⅛
109¼	100	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	100¾	100¾	100¾	
7	6⅜	Atlas Corp (¼e)	11	6½	6½	6½	
50¼	46¾	Atlas Cp pf (3)	1	47⅜	47⅛	47⅛	M'y 7
70	44	Atlas Powd (¾e)	2	44¾	44¾	44¾	M'y15
9⅛	6¼	Atlas Tack(.30g)	3	7	6¾	7	M'y18
2⅝	1¼	Austin Nichols	1	1½	1½	1½	— ⅛
4⅛	2⅞	Avia Corp (.10e)	4	3	2⅞	2⅞	
B							
14¾	10½	Bald Loco ct	5	11⅜	10¾	10¾	— ⅛
4⅛	2¾	Balt & Ohio	12	3⅛	2⅞	3⅛	+ ⅛
7½	4¾	Balt & Ohio pf	2	5	5	5	+ ⅛
6½	4	Bangor & Ar	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	M'y13
9⅞	6⅜	Barber Asphalt	1	8½	8½	8½	
6	4½	Barker Bros (1g)	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	M'y 4
11½	8¾	Barnsdall O (.60)	1	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	
18⅛	12⅝	Bath Ir W (⅓e)	1	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	+ ⅛
19½	15½	Bayuk Cig (1½)	2	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	+ ⅛
24⅛	20	Beat Cream (1a)	2	21¼	21¼	21¼	M'y18
104½	103	Beat pf ww (5)	1	103	103	103	Apr25
106	102⅝	Beat Cr pf (5)	1	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛	Apr15
11⅛	6¾	Bendix-Nut (4a)	2	7⅞	6⅞	7⅛	M'y14
7⅜	6⅜	Beld-Hem (.80)	13	6⅝	6⅜	6⅜	M'y14
16½	11⅛	Bell Aire (2g)	5	11¼	11	11	— ¼
39⅞	31½	Bendix Av (2e)	13	31½	29¾	29¾	—1⅞
14	9⅞	Benef Ind (.40e)	4	11½	11⅜	11⅜	M'y18
52	46½	Benf Ind pf (2½)	1	49½	49½	49½	M'y 6
24¼	17⅜	Best & Co (1.60a)	2	18½	18¼	18¼	— ¼
66⅞	52	Beth Steel (3e)	11	53¼	52½	52½	— ⅞
121	109¼	Beth Steel pf(7)	2	109¾	109¼	109¼	M'y15
22½	18¾	Bigelow-S (1e)	1	20½	20½	20½	— ½
19¾	14¾	Black & D (1.60)	9	16¼	16¼	16¼	+ ¼
7⅜	5⅜	Blaw-Knox .15e	3	5¼	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
14½	11¾	Bliss & Lau (¼e)	4	11⅞	11¾	11¾	Apr30
21⅛	13½	Boeing Airplane	11	14	13½	13½	— ⅜
31¾	25	Bohn A & B (2)	1	25½	25½	25½	+ ½
17¼	13½	Bond Strs (1.60)	1	13½	13½	13½	M'y18
20⅝	18⅜	Borden Co (.60e)	32	18⅞	18¾	18⅞	+ ⅛
24	19¾	Borg-Warn (.40e)	7	23	22½	22½	— ¾
2½	1½	Boston & Maine	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	M'y15
30⅜	25	Bower Roll B (3)	1	25½	25½	25½	M'y11
18½	16¾	Bridgeport B (1)	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	Apr28
9¼	7½	Briggs Mfg (⅛e)	2	18	17¾	17¾	— ⅛
29½	26	Briggs & S (3)	2	29	29	29	M'y16
43	30	Bristol-My 1.10e	3	32½	32¼	32½	+1½
⅜	⅛	Bkly & Q Trans	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	Apr16
1¼	1	Bkly-Man Tr	33	1	1	1	M'y18
9¾	7	Bkl Un Gas (¼e)	2	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
35	28½	Brown Shoe (2)	1	28½	28½	28½	M'y15
14	9⅞	Bruns-Bal (½e)	1	11	11	11	+ ⅛
*8⅞	6⅜	Bucyrus-E (.15e)	7	6½	6⅜	6½	+ ⅛
3⅜	2¼	Budd Mfg	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	M'y18
7¼	6¼	Budd Wheel ¼e	1	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	M'y18
15¾	12	Buffalo Forg .45e	4	12	12	12	M'y15
23	17¾	Bullard Co (2)	2	17	17	17	—1
26	19½	Bulova Wat (2)	3	22	22	22	— +1½
19¼	14⅞	Burling M (1.40)	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	— +⅜
55½	53	Burling pf (2¾)	2	54½	54	54½	M'y13
7½	3¼	Burr Add (.30e)	5	6¼	6⅞	6⅞	
3½	2½	Bush Terminal	3	2⅝	2½	2½	— ⅛
6¼	5½	Butler Bros .60a	1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
20¾	19⅝	Butler Br pf 1½	1	20¼	20¼	20¼	M'y18
3⅞	2⅛	Butte Cop&Zinc	3	2¼	2¼	2¼	M'y18
8½	6½	Byers (AM) Co	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	M'y18
12¾	10	Byron Jack (½e)	3	12¾	12½	12¾	M'y14
C							
19¾	16½	Calif Pack (1½)	3	16⅞	16¾	16⅞	+ ⅛
50⅞	50¾	Calif P pf (2½)	1	50¾	50¾	50¾	Apr14
1¼	⅝	Callahan Z-Lead	8	⅞	⅝	⅝	
7⅛	5⅞	Cal & Hecla (1)	4	6	5⅞	6	+ ⅛
15½	11⅞	Campbell W ⅛e	6	14⅛	13¾	14	
12½	9⅛	Canada Dry (.60)	2	10	10	10	
47⅜	33⅛	Canadian Pacific	10	4¼	4¼	4¼	+ ⅛
37½	29⅞	Cannon Mills ½e	1	30	30	30	M'y18
2¼	1¾	Capital Ad A	4	2⅛	2	2⅛	M'y 7
27¾	23½	Carpenter S ½e	1	24	24	24	M'y14
3	2¼	Carriers&G(.05e)	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	M'y18
69	54¾	Case (JI) (7g)	2	61¼	61	61¼	M'y18
42	30	Caterpil Tr (2)	1	33	33	33	+ ¼
21¼	15	Celanese (1½e)	13	17¾	17	17½	+ ⅜
8¼	6½	Celotex (1)	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	
23⅜	16	Cent Aguirre 1½	1	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	M'y16
2¼	1⅝	Cent Foundry	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	
3⅜	1⅝	Cent RR NJ	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	M'y13
18	14	Cent Violeta 1g	1	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅞
3¼	2	Century Rib M	3	2	2	2	M'y 7
31¾	27	Cerro de Pas (2e)	10	30⅜	29⅞	30⅜	+ ½
2½	1¾	Cert-teed Prod	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	M'y13
19	16¼	Chain Belt (¾e)	1	17	17	17	M'y 5
17	14½	ChampP&F(½e)	2	15	15	15	
7½	5½	Checker Cab	1	5½	5½	5½	Apr22
36¾	27½	Ches & Ohio (3)	7	28⅞	28½	28½	— ½
98	89	Ches & O pf (4)	1	90	90	90	M'y 7
4	2⅞	Ches Corp	2	3	3	3	
1⅝	⅝	Chi & E Ill	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	
5	3	Chi & E Ill A	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	
2¾	1⅝	Chi Great West	2	1¾	1¾	1¾	M'y18
13½	9⅛	Chi Great W pf	5	10⅛	10	10⅛	+ ¼
5	4⅛	Chi Mail Or (¼g)	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	M'y16
17½	12¼	Chi Pn Tool (1e)	3	12⅝	12½	12⅝	+ ⅛
39¾	33	Chi Pn T cv pf 3	1	33¾	35¾	33¾	M'y15
52	50	C P T pr pf (2½)	1	50	50	50	—1½
⅜	⅛	Chi Rock Is & P	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	M'y14
⅝	⅛	C R I & P 6% pf	1	¼	¼	¼	— ⅛
¾	¼	C R I & P 7% pf	2	⅝	⅝	⅝	M'y14
9⅜	8⅜	Chi Yel Cab (1)	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	M'y14
13¾	11⅞	Chickasha (1)	3	12	12	12	M'y 7
2¼	1⅛	Childs Co	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	M'y12
57⅝	43⅞	Chrysler Cp (2e)	25	57¼	56	56	—1
10¼	9	City I & F (1.20)	1	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	M'y18
2⅝	2⅛	City Stores	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	M'y18
34½	29½	Clark Equip (¾e	1	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜	M'y16
29	22	Clev Gr Br(¼e)	4	22	22	22	M'y11
44	32¼	Climax M (1.20a)	1	33½	33½	33½	+ ½
36½	25⅜	Cluett Peab ¾e	6	27¾	27¾	27¾	+ ¼
79½	56½	Coca-Cola (1⅓e)	10	66⅛	65½	66	+ ½
63½	55½	Coca-Cola A (3)	2	60½	60½	60½	
13⅞	11½	Colgate-P (½)	3	13¼	13¼	13¼	+ ⅛
105½	97¼	Colg-P pf (4¼)	3	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛	M'y 4
14¼	10⅝	Collins & A	8	11¼	11¼	11¼	
18⅛	13¾	Col Fuel & I (1a)	1	14½	14½	14½	M'y16
13⅝	8½	Colum Br A .60e	1	10½	10½	10½	+ ⅛
13½	8⅜	Colum Br B .30e	4	10½	10⅜	10⅜	+ ⅜
13¼	11⅛	Col G & E (.10g)	7	11¼	11⅛	11⅛	
54	32¼	Col G&E pf A (6)	6	35½	35⅛	35⅛	M'y11
6¾	5⅛	Columbia Pict	6	6	6	6	
27	24	Colum P pf (2¾)	1	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞	M'y15
72	51	Colum Carb 2e	1	63½	63½	63½	M'y15
18⅞	16⅛	Coml Credit (3)	14	18⅞	18¾	18¾	+ ¼
100	91⅛	Coml Cr pf (4¼)	1	91⅛	91⅛	91⅛	
25	20¼	Coml Ins Tr (3)	3	25	24⅜	24⅜	— ⅛
103½	100¼	Com T cv pf(4¼)	5	100½	100½	100½	—1½
8¾	7¼	Comi Solv (.55g)	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
⅜	⅛	Com'th & South	15	⅜	⅜	⅜	
44½	24½	Com&Sou pf (3)	11	28½	28½	28½	— ½
23¾	17⅜	Com Edis (1.80)	6	19⅛	19	19	
3

Over-the-Counter Securities

Over-the-counter quotations listed below are obtained from reliable sources in co-operation with the Boston Securities Traders' Association under the supervision of the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc. It may be noted that where floating stock supply is small, prices occasionally are nominal. These quotations are obtained between 11:30 a. m. and 2:30 p. m., and may have been quoted higher or lower during the day.

Industrial Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna- Standard Engineering	8¼	9¼
American Barge Line Co	9⅛	11⅛
American Hardware Co	19⅛	21⅛
American Manufacturing	18	21¼
American Manufac 5 pf	70¾	
American Wringer Co	3	4
†Amoskeag Company	472	492
†Amoskeag Company pf	65¼	
Appleton Company	26¼	29½
Appleton Company 7 pf	106	
Applied Arts Corp	2¼	3¼
Arlington Mills	37¼	40¼
Arnold Print Works	14⅜	15½
Atlas Plywood Corp pf	22¼	24¾
Automobile Banking Corp pf	11	13½
Automobile Banking $1.50 pf	12¼	13½
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co.	16⅜	19¼
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co pf	102½	
Berkshire Fine Spinning	8¾	9⅜
Berkshire Fine Spin $5 pf	58¼	
Bird & Son Inc 5 pf	99½	103½
Boston Wharf Company	16⅜	18¾
Boston Woven Hose & Rub	2¼	2⅝
Brown Co	120	150
Brown Co pf	21¼	24
Bundy Co A S Co Inc	3½	4½
Central Railway Signal A	39⅜	
Chapman Valve Manufac	26	28¾
Collyer Insulated Wire Co	13⅜	15¼
Dewey & Almy Chemical Co	19½	21¼
Domestic Finance Corp pf	19⅜	22¼
Draper Corporation	58⅜	59¾
Dwight Manufacturing Co	14⅜	16½
Eastern Corporation	4	5
Eastern Corporation pf	15⅜	17¾
Exeion Co	7¾	9
Family Loan Society Inc	11⅜	13½
Family Loan Society pf A	22	24½
Food Fair Stores Inc	41	44½
Fruit of the Loom	7⅜	9¼
General Fire Extinguisher	13⅜	15¼
General Machinery	23¼	27¾
Giddings & Lewis Mach Tool	9½	11⅜
Goodall-Worsted Company	19	21¼
Graton & Knight Co	8¼	9½
Graton & Knight Co 7 pf	63½	69½
Graton & Knight Co pr pf	26	28¾
Great Northern Paper Co	27¾	30¾
Greenfield Tap & Die 5% pf	50	54
Greenfield T&D $1.50 cv pf	14	17
Harrington & Richardson	2¾	3¾
Haskelite Mfg Co	8¾	9½
Heywood-Wakefield Co	5¾	7¼
Heywood-Wakefield Co pf B	11¾	13¼
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co	12¾	15¼
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co pf	17¼	21¼
Hooker Electro Chem	19¾	21½
Hygrade Sylvania Corp pf	38½	40¼
International Machine Tool	9⅛	10¼
Keith George E Co	9¾	
Kendall Company	7¾	8¾
Kennedy's Inc pf	14½	17
Landers Frary&Clark	23¾	26
Lincoln Stores Inc	20	22
Lincoln Stores 7	107	
Ludlow Mfg Associates	78½	83½
Marathon Paper Mills	33¾	34¾
Marlin-Rockwell Corp	41	44¼
Merck & Co	26¼	29
Merck & Co 4½ pf	107	112
Merrimack Manufacturing	17¾	20¾
Merrimack Manufacturing pf	72¾	77¼
Metals&Thermit Corp	20	23
Millers Falls Company	9¾	11
Missouri-Kansas Pipe Line	3½	4¾
Nashawena Mills	14⅜	16¾
Nashua Gummed&C Paper	50¼	
Nashua Manufacturing Co	15⅜	17⅝
Nashua Manufac Co 1st pf	41¾	44¼
Nashua Manufac Co 2d pf	16¼	18¾
National Chemical&Mfg	4¾	6¼
National Shirt Shops	3	4
Naumkeag Steam cotton	41¾	45
Newmarket Manufac Co	34¾	38
Nicholson File Company	28¾	32
Nonquitt Mills	21¾	25
Ohio Finance	28¼	31¼
Panhandle Eastern Pipe Line	28¼	31¼
Parker Appliance	11⅜	13
Plymouth Cordage Company	89½	94½
Quincy Mkt Cold Stor & W	19¾	
Quincy Mkt C S & W 5 pf	60¼	
Quissett Mill	42¾	42¾
Remington Arms2Co Ins	2½	3¼
Saco Lowell Shops Inc	17¼	19⅛
Saco Lowell Shops Inc pf	19⅜	21⅜
Sagamore Manufacturing Co	44¼	47
Sanford Mills	21⅜	23⅝
Submarine Signal Co	24¾	27¾
Tampax Inc	2¾	3⅜
Triumph Explosive Inc	2¾	3⅜
United Elastic Corp	7½	8¼
U S Envelope Company	40¾	
U S Envelope Co 7 pf	100½	105½
Valley Mould & Iron Corp	28¼	31½
Waltham Watch Co 6 pf	19¾	19¾
Waltham Watch Co 7 pf	15⅜	18
Wamsutta Mills Inc	15⅜	18
Warner & Swasey Co	15⅜	18
West Point Manufacturing	32	35
Wickwire Spencer Steel	11¾	12½

*Ex-dividend. †Not qualified for sale in Massachusetts.

Public Utility Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Alabama Power $7 pf	97	102
Arkansas Power & Light $7 pf	78½	83
Birmingham Electric $7 pf	86½	91½
Cen Illinois Public S $6 pf	52⅜	56½
Central P & L 7 pf	85½	90½
Florida Power & Lt 7 pf	77	82
General Water G & E $3 pf	29¼	30¾
Jamaica Water Supply $5 pf A	98½	103½
Jamaica Wat Supply $5 pf A	79½	84½
Jersey Central Power 7 pf	84½	89½
Kansas P & Lt 4½ pf	87½	92½
Lake Sup Dist Pow 5 pf	99½	104½
New Orleans Pub S $7 pf	97½	101¾
New Rochelle Wat pf	85	103⅜
No States Power Del 3 pf	101½	106½
No States Power Del 6 pf	90¼	94
No States Power Del 7 pf	55¼	59
Ohio Power 4½ pf	103½	108½
Ohio Pub Serv 6 pf	85½	90½
Ohio Pub Serv 7 pf	95½	100½
Pac Pwr & Lt 7 pf	74	79
Penn Power & Lt $7 pf	87	92
Public Service Ind	9¾	10¾
Public Service Ind 5 pf	86½	91½
Public Service Okla 5 pf	92½	97½
Rochester Gas & El 5 pf	69½	74
Rochester Gas & El 6 pf	78½	84½
San Diego Gas & Electric	8¾	9¾
Sierra Pacific Power Co	13⅜	15¾
Sierra Pacific Power 6 pf	105½	
Tampa Electric Co	16¼	18¼
Texas Electric Serv 6 pf	101	104
Texas Power & Light 6 pf	79½	84½
Washington Ry & Elec units	12	13¾

N. E. Utility Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bangor Hydro-Electric	14⅞	16¾
Beverly Gas & Electric	27¾	31¾
Brockton Gas Light	3¾	4¾
Central Maine Power 6 pf	81	86
Central Maine Power 7 pf	91	96
Cent Vermont Pub Serv 6 pf	84½	
Conn Light & Power	28	30¾
Cumb County Pwr & Lt 6 pf	110	115
Eastern Utilities Asso	14¾	16¾
Eastern Utilities Asso conv	1	1¾
Fall River Gas Works	16⅞	18¾
Fitchburg Gas & Electric	19¾	21¾
Green Mountain Power pf	35¾	40¾
Hartford Electric light	41¾	44¾
Haverhill Electric	21¼	24¼
Haverhill Gas Light	7¾	9¼
Holyoke Water Power	12⅞	14¾
Lawrence Gas & Electric	28⅜	31¾
Lowell Electric light	35¾	39
Lynn Gas & Electric	58½	62½
Mass Power & Light pf	10	11⅜
Mass Utilities Asso pf	23	25¼
Narragansett Elec pf	48½	51¾
N E Gas & Electric $5.50 pf	8¾	10
N E Power Assn 6 pf	22¾	25
N E Public Serv $7 pf ln	49¾	53¾
N E Public Serv $6 pr ln	44¾	48¾
N E Public Serv $7 pf	7⅝	8¾
N E Public Serv $6 pf	6¾	8
*Newport Electric	14⅜	16⅞
Providence Gas	5¾	6¾
Pub Serv of N H $6 pf	96	101
R I Pub Serv pf	25	27½
Rockland Light & Power	4¾	5¾
Springfield Gas Light	11⅝	12¾
Twin State Gas & El pr pf	15	17
Western Mass Companies		

*Ex-dividend.

New York Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bankof Manhattan (.80)	13	14¼
Bank of New York (14)	248	258
Bankers Trust (1.40)	32¼	34¼
Brooklyn Trust (4)	50½	54½
Central Hanover Bk&Tr (4)	60½	63
Chase National (1.40)	22¾	24¼
Chemical Bk&Tr (1.80)	33¾	35¾
Commercial (8)	135	143
Continental Bk&Tr (.80)	9¼	10½
Corn Exchange Bk&T (2.40)	28⅛	29¾
Empire Trust (3)	35¼	38¼
First National (80)	985	1015
Guaranty Trust (12)	199½	204½
Irving Trust (.60)	8¾	9¾
Manufacturers Trust (2)	29½	31
Manufacturers Trust pf (2)	52¼	54⅜
National City (1)	21¾	23¼
New York Trust (3½)	58¼	60¾
Public (1½)	24½	26
Title Guar & Trust	2⅞	3⅜

(a) Also extra or extras.

Boston Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
†Boston Safe Deposit (16)	300	
First National (2)	32½	35½
Merchants National (12)	260	290
New England Trust (30)	1400	
National Rockland (2)	38	46
National Shawmut (1)	16¾	18
Pilgrim Trust (8)	175	195
Second National (4)	110	120
*State Street Trust (8)	215	240
United States Trust (.50)	6¾	7¾
United States Trust pf (.80)	10¾	12½
Webster & Atlas (2)	42	48

*Capital stock must be offered to the directors of the bank. †Price represents last appraisal.

Other Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bank of America NTSA (2.40)	29½	31⅝
Continental Illinois (4)	66	70
Pennsylvania Co (1.60)	21½	23¼

Insurance Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna Casualty (4a)	111	115
Aetna Insurance (1.60a)	45¾	47¾
Aetna Life (1.20a)	23⅛	24⅝
American Equitable (1)	13⅞	15⅞
American Insur Newark (1½a)	11⅝	13⅝
American Re-Insurance (1.60a)	39¼	41⅛
American Reserve	8¾	9¾
American Surety (2½)	44⅜	46⅜
Automobile (1a)	30	32¼
Baltimore American (.20a)	3¾	4¾
Boston (16a)	472	492
Camden Fire (1)	16	17½
Carolina (1.30a)	22¾	24¾
City of New York (1.30)	17⅜	18¾
Conn General Life (1)	22¾	24½
Continental Casualty (1.20a)	27⅜	29⅝
Fidelity & Deposit (4a)	108½	113½
Firemen's Newark (.40)	8½	9½
Franklin Fire (1a)	22¼	23¾
General Reinsurance(2)	36¾	38¾
Georgia Home (1a)	20⅜	22¼
Glens Falls (1.60)	33¾	35¾
Globe & Republic (½)	6¾	7¾
Globe & Rutgers	6¾	7¾
Great American Insurance (1a)	20¾	23¼
Hanover (1.20)	19¾	21¼
Hartford Fire (2a)	80¾	83¾
Home Fire Sec	7¾	8¾
Home Insurance (1.20a)	24⅜	25¾
Homestead (1)	13⅜	15¼
Knickerbocker (½)	6¾	7¾
Lincoln Fire	3¾	5¼
Maryland Casualty	1¾	2¼
Massachusetts Bond (3½)	49	52
National Fire (2)	30¾	32¾
National Liberty (.20a)	6	7
New Amsterdam Casualty (.47½)	16¾	17¾
New Hampshire (1.60a)	38¼	40¼
New York Fire (.80)	11	12
North River (1)	19	20½
Northeast Insurance	7¾	8¾
Phoenix (2a)	75¼	78
Providence Washington (1)	27¾	29¾
Repub Insur Texas (1.20)	20⅜	21¾
Revere (Pa Insur (1.20a)	18¼	19¾
Rhode Island Insur	4	5
St Paul Fire (8)	222	230
Springfield (4½a)	99	103
Standard Accident	48	50
Sun Life (15)	210	22
Travelers (16)	333	343
United States Fid & Guar (1a)	21¾	23¾
United States Fire (2)	39½	41½
Westchester (1.20a)	27¾	28¾

a-Also extra or extras. e-Declared or paid so far this year. g-Paid last year.

Investment Trusts

Management

	Bid	Asked
Affiliated Fund Inc	1.75	1.91
Amerex Holding	13.125	14.625
American Business Shares	2.22	2.43
Axe Houghton Fund	8.96	9.63
Boston Fund	10.87	11.69
Broad Street Investing	16.79	18.13
Bullock Fund	9.69	10.63
Canadian Investment Fund	2.30	2.90
Century Shares Trust	20.53	22.08
Christiana Securities Co	1650.00	1790.00
Commodity Corp	9.91	10.84
Consolidated Investment Tr	24.00	26.75
Dividend Shares	.85	.93
Eaton & Howard Balanced Fd	14.75	15.67
Eaton & Howard Stock Fd	8.52	9.05
Equitable Invest Corp	19.22	20.67
Equity Corp $3 pf	13.75	14.50
Fidelity Fund Inc	12.11	13.04
Fund Investors Inc	13.10	14.36
General Capital	22.69	24.40
General Investors Trust	1.59	1.84
Incorporated Investors Tr	11.86	12.75
Institutional Sec: Bank Group	.61	.68
Inst Sec: Insurance Group	.92	1.01
Keystone Custodian Funds		

Bid	Asked	
B-1	29.16	S-1	....	19.43
B-2	23.78	S-2	....	9.84
B-3	16.24	S-3	....	7.35
B-4	8.15	S-4	....	2.58
K-1	12.76	K-2	....	12.17

Loomis Sayles Mut Fd	67.50	67.50	
Loomis Sayles 2nd Fd	27.50	27.50	
Maryland Fund	2.95	3.55	
Mass Investors Trust	14.33	15.39	
Mass Investors 2d Fd	6.80	7.31	
Mutual Invest	6.92		
Nation Wide Voting	.84	.94	
New England Fund	8.95	9.65	
Old Colony Tr Assoc	12⅞	14½	
Plymouth Fund Inc	.27	.32	
Putnam Fund	10.27	10.98	
Quarterly Income Shares	3.95	4.70	
railway & Light Sec	4.625	6.25	
Railway & Light Sec pf	89.00		
Repub Invest Fund	2.30	2.59	
Scudder Stevens & Clark	70.31	71.73	
Spencer Trask Fund	10.45	11.13	
Stand Util Inc	.09	.11	
State Street Invest	52.54	56.96	
Trusteed Am Bk "B"	.32		
Trusteed Industry Shrs	.56	.64	
Wellington Fund	11.74	12.97	

Fixed and Unit Type

Assoc Stand Oil	3.75	4.50
Corp Tr A A mod. acc mod	1.88	
Cumulative Trust Shares	3.19	
Diversified Tr C	2.50	
Diversified Tr D	3.65	4.25
Foundation Tr Shrs A	2.55	3.05
Fund Tr Shrs A	3.23	3.96
Nation Wide Sec	2.20	
North Am Bond Tr Ctfs	37.125	
North Am Tr Shrs 1953	1.44	
North Am Tr Shrs 1955	1.75	
North Am Tr Shrs 1956	1.72	
North Am Tr Shrs 1958	1.76	
Super of Am Tr AA	1.58	
U S Elec Li & Pow "A"	9.50	
U S Elec Li & Pow "B"	92	

Investment Banking

Blair & Co	.25	.40
First Boston Corp	8.00	9.50

*Ex-dividend. †Sales prices as of 1 p. m. ‡Bid 2% less if not held 3 years.

Aviation Stocks

	Bid	Asked
American Airlines pf	83½	88½
Liberty Aircraft	7¾	9
Piper Aircraft	3¾	4¾
Pollak Manufacturing Co	6¾	7¾
Taylorcraft	1	1¾
Taylorcraft pf	3½	4¾

Water Bonds

	Rate	Mat.	Bid	Asked
Amer W W & El	5	1975	87¼	90¼
California Wat Ser	4	1961	105¾	108¾
Community Wat Ser	5½	1946	67¾	70¾
Jamaica Public Water	3½	1966	106¾	109¾
Monmouth Con Wat	5	1956	99¾	102¾
New Rochelle Water	5	1951		94½
New Rochelle Water	5½	1951	94¼	97¼
New York Wat Ser	5	1951	98¼	101¼
Oregon-Wash Water	5	1957	94¼	97¼
Scr Spr Br W Ser	5	1967	96¾	99¾
So Bay Cons	5	1950	56¼	58¾
Union Water Ser	5½	1951	103¾	106¾
West Virginia Wat	4	1961	103½	108½

N. Y. Curb Bonds

Quotations to 2:40 p. m.

Domestic Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:40
24 Am P&L 6s 2016	94¾	94¾	94¾
18 As Elec 4½s 53	39½	39½	39½
20 Baldw L 6s 50	108¼	108	108
1 Bell T Can 5s 57 B	114¾	114¾	114¾
2 Bell T Can 5s 60 C	114	114	114
13 Cer St El 5¼s 54	53¼	53	53½
1 Cen St El 5s 48	53½	53½	53½
2 Cities Ser 5s 66	80	80	80
7 Cities Ser 5s 58	79	78¾	79
14 Cities Ser 5s 50	76¾	76½	76¾
11 Cit S Pow 5½s 52	73½	72¾	73
4 Commun P&L 5s 57	101¼	101¼	101¼
12 Cont G&E 5s 58 A	76	75¾	75¾
2 East G&F 4s 56A	82	81¾	81¾
6 Empire Dis E 5s 52	105¼	105	105¼
29 Fla P&L 5s 54	103¼	103¼	103¾
4 Gatineau Pow 3¾s 69	85¾	85½	85¾
3 Gen W Wk 5s 43A	99¾	99¾	99¾
7 Geo P&L 5s 73	83	82½	82½
3 Glen Ald Coal 4s 65	90½	90¾	90¾
1 Grand Trunk 4s 50	88¾	88¾	88¾
10 Ill Pow&L 5s 56 C	95¾	95½	95¾
4 Ill Pow&L 6s 53	101½	101½	101½
2 Ill Pow&L 5½s 54B	98	97¾	97¾
2 Ind Hyd El 5s 58	102½	102	102
2 Ind Sve 5s 50	77¼	77¼	77¼
3 Indapls P&L 3½s 70	105¾	105¾	105¾
6 Inters Pow 5s 52	32	32	32
21 Inters Pow 5s 57	72½	72¾	72½
2 Jacksonv Gas 5s 42 st	42	42	42
5 McCord R 6s '48 st	85½	85½	85½
2 Minn P&L 4½s '78	102½	102½	102½
3 Miss P&L Co 5s '57	101¾	101¾	101¾
2 Miss Riv P 5s '51	111¼	111¼	111¼
1 Nebr Pw 4½s '81	109½	109½	109½
1 Nevada Cal E 5s '56	93½	93½	93½
3 N Eng G&E 5s 50	45½	45½	45¾
5 N Eng G&E 5s 48	45¼	45¼	45¼
8 N Eng Pow 5½s 54	73	72¾	73
3 Nor Am L&P5½s 56	100¼	100¼	100¼
1 Nor Con Ut 5½s 48 A	54¼	54¼	54¼
2 Nor Ind P S 3¾s 69	107¾	107¾	107¾
1 Ohio Pow 3¼s 68	107½	107½	107½
1 Okla P & Wat 5s 48	102¼	102¼	102¼
15 Pac P&L 5s 55	99¾	99¾	99¾
5 Pen Cen P&L 4½s '77	100¾	100¾	100¾
1 Phila El P 5½s '72	114½	114½	114½
10 Pub Srv NJ 6s ct	138	138	138
7 Pug Sd P&L 5¼s '49	101½	101	101¼
1 Pug Sd P&L 5s '50 C	101¾	101¾	101¾
1 Pug Sd P&L 4½s '50 D	99¾	99¾	99¾
1 San Joaq L&P 6 52	129	129	129
1 Shaw W&P 4½s 70D	93¼	93¼	93½
14 So Cal Ed 3s 65	100¾	100¾	100¾
3 So Ind Ry 4s 51	55¾	55¾	55¾
7 Stand G&E 6s 51	54	53¾	53¾
8 Stand G&E 6s 57	54	53¾	54
3 Stand G&E 6s 66	54	54	54
5 Tex El S 5s 60	106¾	106¾	106¾
13 Twin CRT 5½s52A	78½	78¼	78¼
2 UtenAcCo6s50 4th st	14	14	14
1 Virg Pub S 5s 56 B	102	102	102
2 West Newsp Un 6s 44	76	76	76
5 West Pa Tract 5s 60	109½	109½	109½
2 York Rys 5s 47 st	73	73	73
3 Chile Mtg Bk 6s 31	17	17	17
2 Danish Con 5s 53	24½	24	24½

Total bond sales today (estimated), 425,000; year ago, 1,034,000.

Lumber Production

WASHINGTON (AP)—The National Lumber Manufacturers Association reported that lumber production for the week ended May 9 stood at 131 per cent of the average of the corresponding week 1936-39, and shipments 163 per cent. Production totaled 246,706,000 feet, which was slightly greater than the previous week, and 4 per cent less than the corresponding week a year ago.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
5 3¼s 45-43	103.13	103.13	103.13
1 4s 54 44	107.21	107.21	107.21
10 2s 51-49 Sept	100.11	100.11	100.11

New York City Bond

5 3s 80	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
1 Abitibi P&P5s 53 st	47	47	47
3 Alb & Sus 3½s 46	93	93	93
6 Alleghany 5s 44 Mod	81½	81	81½
2 Alleghany 6s 49 Mod	70¼	70	70
36 Am & For P 5s 2030	66¼	66¼	66¼
5 Am Int 5½s 49	96½	96½	96½
10 Am T&T 3½s 66	106¾	106½	106¾
15 Am T&T 3½s 61	106¾	106⅝	106¾
6 Am T&T 3s 56	107	107	107
2 Am WW&E 6s 75	91½	91½	91½
7 Anaconda Cop 4½s 50	104¼	103¾	104¼
1 Ang C Nitra deb 6?	40¼	40½	40½
13 Arm Del 4s 55	105¾	105¾	105¾
13 AT&SF 4s 95	110¼	110¼	110¼
2 Atl & Cha AL 5s 44	104¼	104¼	104¼
13 AC Line 4½s 64	63	63	63
2 AC Line 5s 43	99	98¾	99
21 B&O 1st mtg 4s st	60¾	60½	60¾
26 B&O 95 st A	28¾	28½	28½
23 B&O 95 st C	33	32¾	33
7 B&O 96 st F	28¾	28½	28½
38 B&O cv 60 st	22½	22¼	22¼
6 B&O 4s 48	59¾	59¼	59¾
6 B&OPLE&WV 4s 51st	51	51	51
9 B&O S W 50 st	41	40	40½
1 B&O T C 4s 59	47	47	47
5 Bang & Aroo en 4s 51	58	58	58
12 Bang & Aroo 5s 43	99	99	99
2 Bell T Pa 5s 48 B	106½	106½	106½
3 Beth St 3½s 59	103¾	103¾	103¾
2 Beth St 3s 60	100½	100½	100½
13 Boston&Me 4½s 70	33	32¾	32¾
1 Boston&Me 4s 60	72	72	72
2 Bos & NY AirL 4s 58	119¼	119¼	119¼
5 Bkly Un Gas 4s 47	100½	100½	100½
5 Bkly Un Gas 5s 45	102	102	102
2 Bkly Un Gas 5s 57 B	89¾	89¾	89¾
21 Buf R&P 57 st	37	36½	36½
1 Bush Term 5s 55	81½	81½	81½
1 Bush T Bldg 5s 60	80½	80½	80½
1 Can Nat 5s 69 Jly	107¾	107¾	107¾
1 Can Nat Ry 4¾s 55	108¾	108¾	108¾
1 Can Pac 5s 44	105	105	105
1 Can Pac 5s 54	89¼	89½	89½
11 Can Pac 4½s 46	97¾	97¼	97¼
18 Can Pac 4½s 60	84¼	84¼	84¼
11 Can Pac 4s perp	69¼	69¼	69¼
2 Celotex 4½s 47 ww	96¼	96¼	96¼
1 Cen of Ga 5s 56 C	6¼	6¼	6¼
1 Cen of Ga cn 5s 45	16¼	16¼	16¼
25 Cen Pac 5s 60	55	54¾	55
5 Cen Pac 1st 4s 49	76	76	76
8 CRR&B of Ga 5s 42	88	87½	87½
14 Cren R R N J 5s 87	18½	18½	18½
28 C&O 3½s 96 D	101¾	101	101¾
15 Chi &2Alton 3s 49	20¾	20¼	20¾
2 CB&Q rfg 5s 71 A	77	77	77
3 CB&Q 4½s 77	89	88¾	89
1 CB&Q gen 4s 58	78⅞	78½	78½
18 CB&Q 4s Ill 49	92¾	92	92¾
10 CB&Q 3½s Ill 49	86½	86	86
7 Chi&E Ill inc 97	25½	25¼	25¼
2 Chi Gt West 4s 88	67¾	67¾	67¾
15 CMSP & Pac 5s 75	15¾	15½	15½
40 CMSP&Pac 5s 75	15¾	15½	15½
40 CMSP&P adj 5s 2000	2¼	2¼	2¼
10 CM&SP 4½s 89C	49	49	49
17 CM&SP gen 4s 89	48¾	48¼	48¾
17 CM&SP gen 4s 89	48¾	48¼	48¾
8 CM&SP 3½s 89 B	46	46	46
42 Chi&NW cv 4¾s 49	2	1¾	1¾
2 Chi & NW 4½s 2037	20¾	20¾	20¾
4 Chi&NW 4½s 2037 C	20½	20½	20½
1 Chi & NW 4s 87 st	31½	31½	31½
2 Chi & NW 3½s 87	32¼	32¼	32¼
22 CRI & P 4½s 52A	15¼	14	14¼
1 CRI & P cv 4½s 60	3¼	3¼	3¼
CRI & P 4s 88	38½	38	38
1 CRI & P 4s 88 reg	22¼	22½	22½
8 CRI & P rfg 4s 34	14¾	14	14
2 Ch Un Sta 3¾s 63	106¾	106¾	106¾
1 Ch Un Sta 3¼s 63	101½	101½	101½
1 Ch & W Ind 4s 52	94¾	94¾	94¾
12 Childs Co 5s 43	42	41	41
5 Choc Okl & G 5s 52	24½	24½	24½
19 CCC & St L 4¾s 77	48½	48¼	48¼
12 Clev Elec Ill 3s 70	106¾	106¾	106¾
4 Clev Un Term 4½s 73	68¾	68¾	68¾
2 Cle Un Term 4¼s 77C	61¼	61¼	61¼
1 Col & So 4½s 80	20¾	20¾	20¾
13 Columbia G 5s 1961	79	78¾	79
3 Coml Mack inc 6s ww	28½	28½	28½
9 Comwlth Ed cv 3½s58	107½	107½	107½
3 Con Edis 3¼s 65	103¾	103	103¾
4 Con Edis 3½s 48	104¾	104¾	104¾
6 ConEdis 3½s 56	103½	103¼	103¼
10 Con Oil cv 3½s 51	103	103	103
2 Consol'n Coal 5s 60	88¾	88¾	88¾
1 Consum Pow 3½s 70	110	110	110
5 Consum Pow 3¼s 66	106¾	106¾	106¾
3 Crucible Stl 3¼s 55	94¼	94¼	94¼
10 Cuba No Rv5½s42

ENGLAND

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Daily Features Page

FACTS & FIGURES

A "MOUNTAIN" OF GLASS, NINE MILES LONG AND FOUR MILES WIDE, EXISTS IN YELLOWSTONE PARK
BUY WAR BONDS AND STAMPS
IT'S A FACT ON A RECENT SHORT HAUL IN AFRICA, U.S. MADE CARGO PLANES CARRIED MORE FREIGHT IN THREE DAYS THAN AN EQUAL NUMBER OF TRUCKS COULD HAVE DELIVERED IN 25 DAYS
ONE BROKEN FIVE-POUND FLAT IRON CONTAINS ENOUGH IRON TO MAKE FOUR HAND GRENADES.
K. PARRIS

The glass mountain exists in Yellowstone Park and is known as Obsidian Cliff. At one time serious consideration was given to cutting the 200-inch telescope reflector out of this ready-made glass.

In Lighter Vein

Feminine Fan

He: "Well, how do you like the ball game?"

She: "Isn't that pitcher grand? He hits their bats, no matter how they hold them."—Atlanta Two Bells.

Answers

"Now, girls, take a handful of gunpowder, add a teaspoonful of nitroglycerine, and mix briskly with a nob of TNT the size of a walnut—"

No Help

Mother: "When that boy started throwing stones at you, why didn't you come and tell me?"

Son: "Now, what good would that do? You couldn't hit the side of a barn."—Atlanta Two Bells.

Brevities

Portland Oregonian: "The Hawaiian language has only a dozen letters." With these, though, it has been possible to write innumerable songs, all of which turn out to be "Aloha."

St. Louis Star-Times: "First Call" is the most stimulating of bugle calls, according to a musician. Yes, as we recall it, even yet, it's as stimulating as a dash of cold water in the face.

Montgomery Advertiser: Judging by the gorgeous aspect of Army menus, some hearty eaters in uniform must be at times worried as to whether, on returning to civilian life, they will be able to support themselves in the style to which they have become accustomed.

Did You Ever Wonder

How the Bottle Tree Got Its Name?

The Australian bottle tree was so named because of the remarkable resemblance of its trunk to the shape of a bottle. The natives drink from these "bottles," using the sap in the stem as a beverage. The tree fibers also are useful in making nets.

Why a Liquid Drive Is Especially Valuable on Ships?

Liquid drive—by which oil set whirling by one set of blades turns a second set—has been used by more than one make of automobile. An advantage is that there is no direct mechanical connection between the engine and the drive wheels, a cushion of oil absorbing any shocks due to drive variations. In ocean-going vessels drive variation shocks, in stormy weather, may be severe, for the propeller is alternately lifted clear and then dropped back into the water. It is something like driving an automobile with gears engaged, accelerator down, and the rear wheels alternately bouncing up to race madly in the air and then dropping back to the paving. To cushion these shocks at sea, liquid drive units are being built for Diesel engines used on ships.

Why the Outside Edge of Saturn's Ring Rotates Slower Than the Inner?

We probably all have observed that the outside edge or rim of a wheel revolves faster than points near the hub. By actual astronomical observation, however, it has been shown that the outside edge of the ring around the planet Saturn rotates at 10 miles per second, while the inside edge travels

at the faster pace of 12½ miles per second. This proves that the ring is not solid, like a wheel or disc. It also verifies the theory (developed mathematically nearly half a century before the observation of the ring speeds) that the ring is made up of a dense swarm of tiny satellites or moons. Since the rings are made up of moons, it is natural that the outer edge should rotate slower than the inner, for the square of the linear velocity of any moon is inversely proportional to its distance from the planet—the nearer a moon is to the planet's surface, the faster it travels in its orbit.

W. P. Keasbey

Monitor Camera Club from O. E. Rayburn, Lonsdale, Ark.

No Tire Worries Here!

The tire shortage doesn't concern John Shaw of Montgomery County, Ark. For more than 10 years he has been operating his ancient "gas buggy" without benefit of rubber. The vehicle has a motor under the seat and cranks on the side. Its maximum speed is 12 miles an hour "on the rims."

Daily Anecdote

Sherlock Holmes!

Rupert Holland was only in his teens when his father took him to hear Conan Doyle in a public reading. The boy sat spellbound as the big, deep-voiced Englishman related one of Sherlock Holmes's most thrilling adventures. As soon as he reached home, Rupert sat down and wrote the author for his autograph. He enclosed a stamped, addressed envelope and also a card for the signature.

After several days the envelope came back through the mail. When it was opened the card with the signature was missing. In fact, there wasn't anything in it. Why had Conan Doyle bothered to send it? Young Holland was determined to find out.

He carried the envelope to the window and examined it closely. Soon he found what he was looking for. On the inside and close up under the flap, was Conan Doyle's signature, written in very small letters. With a boy correspondent, the writer hadn't been able to resist the temptation to imitate his most famous-of-all characters!

For Blackouts

Blue light during blackout gives little aid to those on the ground, but can be easily seen from the air; red light is greatly preferable, Army engineers have found.

How's Your Geography?

By J. N. Clifford

All readers have the opportunity of joining this geography class. Where do you stand in it? Test your "Geography I. Q." by choosing the best answers below. Each answer counts one point except the final question which counts five points, making a total of ten possible points. Look for the answers elsewhere on this page. Score yourself as follows: 9-10, Genius; 7-8, Superior; 5-6, Above Average; 3-4, Average; 0-2, Below Average.

A. Which one of these countries produces the most potatoes?

1. Germany
2. United States
3. Ireland
4. Poland

B. Which of these woods is most resistent to termites?

1. Gumwood
2. Cedar
3. Maple
4. Teak

C. Camphor is a product of:

1. Mines
2. Trees
3. Mineral springs
4. Farms

D. From which of these regions does most of our mahogany come?

1. Caribbean
2. Mediterranean
3. East Africa
4. Canada

How's Your Geography?

Answers

A. Germany
B. Teak
C. Trees
D. Caribbean

Repentant

(St. Louis Post-Dispatch)

Twenty-two years ago Gus J. Lehleitner, President of the Advertising Club of St. Louis, left his wallet containing $12, receipts and an identification card on a desk in a bank. When he returned from a teller's window it was gone.

Today Lehleitner has the contents of his wallet back, with interest. An anonymous male voice inquired over the telephone at his home if Lehleitner had lived on Pestalozzi Street in 1920. When told that he had, the caller hung up.

Two days later an envelope arrived in the mail containing an $18.75 war bond properly made out to Lehleitner, $6.25 in war savings stamps and his papers. An explanatory note scrawled on a torn piece of paper read: "Many years ago I found a purse or wallet containing papers of identification with your name on them—also some $15 or $16 in cash to the best of my memory. Inclosed find war bond and stamps to the value of $25 to reimburse you, plus some value for interest."

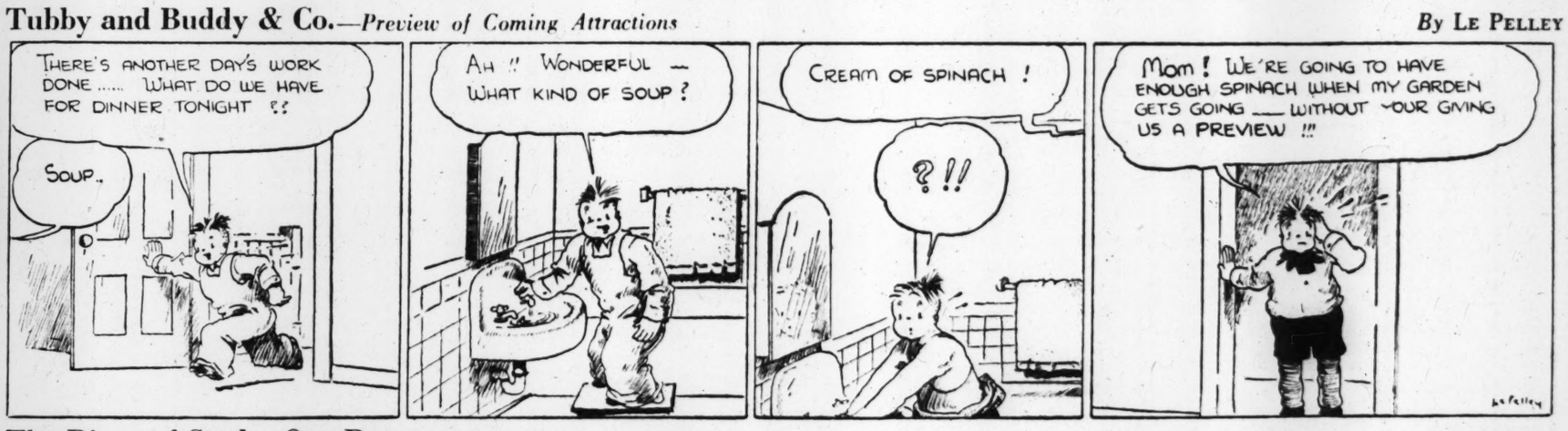
The writer, who signed himself "Guilty, But Repentant," suggested he insert a newspaper personal advertisement if restitution was not sufficient. Lehleitner, who advertised it was "complete," said today he would like to meet the man. His papers, he said, had been carefully preserved.

A Verse for Today . . .

And turn ye not aside: only fear the LORD, and serve him in truth with all your heart: for consider how great things he hath done for you.—I SAM. 12:21, 24

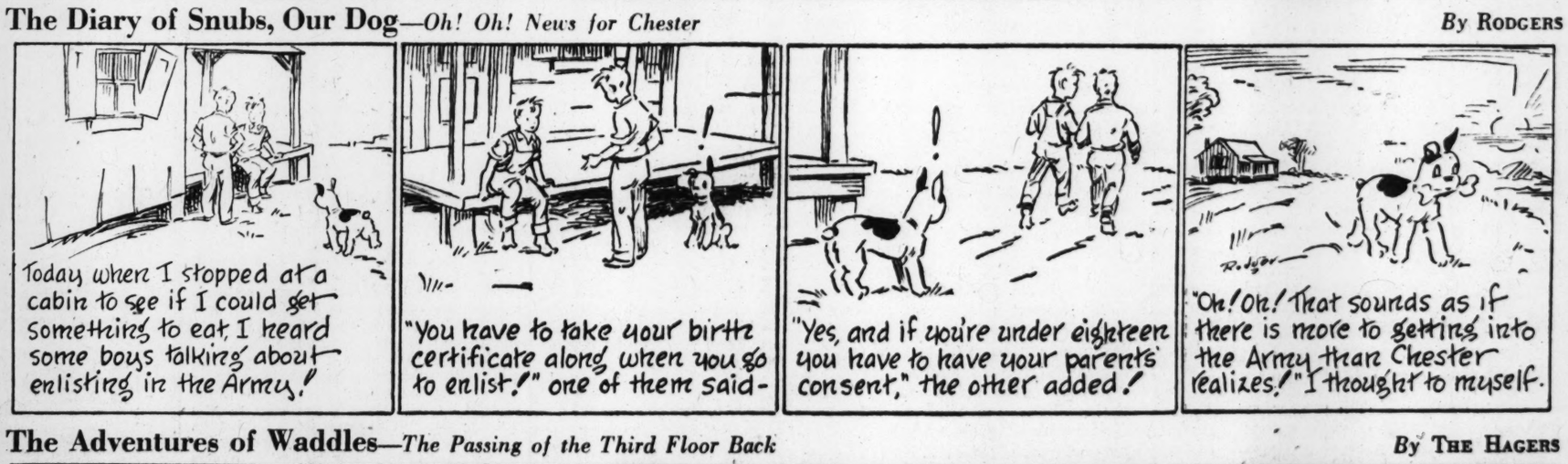
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Preview of Coming Attractions*

By LE PELLEY


THERE'S ANOTHER DAY'S WORK DONE ..... WHAT DO WE HAVE FOR DINNER TONIGHT ??
SOUP..
AH !! WONDERFUL — WHAT KIND OF SOUP ?
CREAM OF SPINACH !
?!!
Mom ! WE'RE GOING TO HAVE ENOUGH SPINACH WHEN MY GARDEN GETS GOING — WITHOUT YOUR GIVING US A PREVIEW !!
Le Pelley

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Oh! Oh! News for Chester*

By RODGERS


Today when I stopped at a cabin to see if I could get something to eat, I heard some boys talking about enlisting in the Army!
"You have to take your birth certificate along when you go to enlist!" one of them said-
"Yes, and if you're under eighteen you have to have your parents' consent," the other added!
"Oh! Oh! That sounds as if there is more to getting into the Army than Chester realizes!" I thought to myself.

The Adventures of Waddles—*The Passing of the Third Floor Back*

By THE HAGERS

Said I, "What shall we do now, Joe?" He answered gaily, "Come! I know."
And down the cellar stairs he fled. "Let's put these things all back," he said.
"My attic was a happy place Before we tried to change its face."
"And, Joe," I quacked, "let's keep it, please, A storehouse for old memories."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, MAY 19, 1942 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Voyage Between Two Worlds

When the Drottningholm leaves Lisbon late this week it will carry some 900 North and South Americans back to the New World. Immense interest attaches to the reports that many of these have already dispatched to American papers from Lisbon, a number of which appeared in yesterday's edition of The Christian Science Monitor.

These travelers come from another world—a very old world indeed. It is as if they journeyed not only across the Atlantic but over an ocean of time, through ages of fog. They bring the first reliable reports to come out of Europe's medieval darkness in months.

Naturally the returning reporters cannot speak with the authority of active investigators. They have been confined in concentration camps, or interned in hotels where in some cases even the use of English was *verboten*. But their eyes and ears are the eyes and ears of highly trained and experienced reporters. Their impressions add up to one of the big "stories" of the war.

This story is one to hearten and invigorate the American war effort, but not one to encourage any complacency. Americans will not be surprised to hear that the Italians have lost confidence in their war leadership. The current quip from Italy—that if the Axis loses the war the Italians will lose it, but if the Axis wins the Italians are lost—reminds one of that earlier wry jest which celebrated Il Duce's signing up with Hitler: that things in Italy "were better under Mussolini." The need for the Nazis to keep great numbers of German troops in Italy tells something about the Italian attitude toward the war.

More striking are the reports of doubt among Germans toward their Führer. But even Germans can remember Hitler's promises to them, and a long campaign in Russia at the cost of perhaps one million German lives was not among them.

As for a "new order" the existence of "black markets" in Germany must be disillusioning to the poorer people, who were once Hitler's most fervent supporters because of his promise to wipe out privilege. Today privilege is showing itself in a way that the least politically educated German can understand—in the ability of some to get food when others have to go without it.

Severe restrictions on food and other supplies likewise told the humblest German that the Nazi declaration of war on the United States was foreseen as incurring heavy new trials for the Third Reich no matter how the Nazis might boast that American power had already been discounted.

This is all to the good, so far as the outlook for ultimate United Nations victory is concerned. Some of the reporters themselves are careful to point out, however, that they observed no reasons to expect early collapse within the Third Reich, or of immediate revolt in Italy. And Axis foes who remember what an empty shell Germany was found to be after the Kaiser's troops had laid down their arms in 1918 will realize that the military resistance of Hitler's hordes may continue for some time after the disappearance of any real basis of hope for victory within the Reich.

Back of the German war effort today is a fanaticism concocted not only of the dreams of grandeur that impelled German sacrifices in World War One but also of a terrible hatred for the entire civilized world, a product of imagined wrongs more than of actual ones, fanned to white heat by the most diabolically clever propaganda ever known. It was Hitler who first proclaimed the existence of "two worlds." How far was to be the distance between them the passengers on the Drottningholm must know only too well.

No Place for Communism

Editorial comment on the release of Earl Browder from the Federal penitentiary at Atlanta has been somewhat more restrained than that of certain individuals, but it has made clear that President Roosevelt was on dubious ground in commuting the sentence of the American Communist leader.

First responses belied the President's theory that the action would promote national unity. It is for Mr. Browder and his fellow Communists to prove by quiet behavior that this result is possible.

The second leg of the explanation was that Mr. Browder's sentence for a passport falsification should not be left so severe as to appear a political persecution. This argument, if valid, might apply to the prosecution of one or two Axis sympathizers, but the important fact in all these cases is that none of the persons involved was imprisoned for his opinions but for specific breaches of the everyday criminal code.

Some have felt that a third but unspoken consideration in the Browder case was the desire to make a friendly gesture toward Russia. Surely Americans in general now recognize a debt to the Red Army for its gallant resistance to Nazi attack. But it is doubtful if Moscow cares half as much about any member of the Communist Party in America as it does about one tank or one plane delivered to the Kharkov front.

Military aid? Yes. Americans are willing that Russia shall have it in plenty as a powerful and proven ally against Axis military aggression. But as for political systems, Russia can have its Communism and the United States will keep its constitutional Republic.

Hatbands, by All Means

A correspondent of The Times of London—one of those conscientious cudgel-wielders who make the Thunderer doubly interesting—has proposed to the British Government that it ban men's hatbands as "superfluous, dust-preserving, and ugly." Possibly he has been inspired by American elimination of cuffs on trousers and hopes thus to save yards and yards of grosgrain ribbon and much labor by hatmakers.

We have not the slightest desire to discourage any helpful war economy measure. But the very foundations of masculine prerogative and tradition may be shaken by such a seismic disturbance.

Does the gentleman believe, forsooth, that the hatband has no functional role? Has he never passed a group of laborers (navvies to him) in a ditch and observed the array of miscellany tucked between band and crown? Where would the American traveling salesman poke the train conductor's gayly colored ticket receipt? And where could a newspaper photographer put his press card were hatbands abolished?

No, no! Abolish vests and cuffed trousers if you will; take away our gasoline, our tires, and our sugar; threaten our automobiles and cut out vacations, but eliminate hatbands? If we have to do without bands, let them be rubber, or, for that matter, brass.

A Practical Project

The course in community planning at the University of New Hampshire offered by the Bureau of Government Research has one condition that might well be copied by other schools of secondary or college level which are attempting a realistic education in citizenship. Each student who takes the course selects a community with which he is familiar. Usually this means that a student studies his home town.

The procedure is different from many of the traditional, textbook, theoretical courses of the past. Students at the Granite State university have already discovered discrepancies between theory and practice when it comes to getting the full value of the taxpayer's dollar in terms of community service. The purpose of the course is a straightforward attempt to concentrate attention on the multifold problems that beset all communities. The classes have available New England as well as New Hampshire records. They study town and city reports; they analyze statistics gathered by the New England Council, the National Resources Planning Board, and the New Hampshire Planning and Development Commission.

After background lectures and research, the student actually gets into a practical consideration of a town or city as a municipality of government. He studies the problems of taxation. He discovers how the tax dollar is spent, and sees the relationship of community ability to pay taxes in relationship to its present and future welfare. He learns that streets, housing, water supply, sewage and garbage disposal are vital parts of modern living. The student interviews officials, discusses problems, and at the end of the course offers a community planning program.

The State of New Hampshire has had a long and commendable record for prudence and thrift in its government. The State University has set an example of common-sense practicality in preparing young people for intelligent participation in community living.

Our Readers Say—

Rivers and Harbors Legislation Free From Pork

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

With the fate of the democratic world depending upon ships and shipping, how desperate the position of our country and our Allies would be but for the Federal waterways system. Many of the projects in this now vital system were bitterly opposed by some as "pork barrel" projects at first.

Year after year, opponents of rivers and harbors legislation try to kill it by derision. "Pork barrel," they say; meaning that the bill carries appropriations for projects without merit except political.

In the first place, Congress does not appropriate for particular projects. It appropriates lump sums to be spent by the Secretary of War at his selection (and that means at the selection of the Chief of Engineers, U. S. A.) from a list of approved projects.

These are projects that have been certified economically sound after long study by the Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., made first by the District Officer, reviewed by his superior, the Division Engineer; then by the Board of Engineers for Rivers and Harbors, and finally by the Chief of Engineers. No part of the study is perfunctory. Many projects are rejected.

Having passed that test, they go to the Rivers and Harbors Committee of the House, and if approved by them they are incorporated in the Rivers and Harbors Authorization bill, which carries no money.

When the bill becomes law they become approved projects, to which the Secretary of War may allot funds when made available by Congress.

There is no form of Government expenditure subjected to closer scrutiny as to its worth. Not to use too strong a word, labeling such legislation Pork Barrel is unscrupulous. To do so is to impugn the integrity of the Corps of Engineers and its Chief, the integrity of the Rivers and Harbors Committee and the members of Congress.

America has the greatest potential inland and intracoastal waterway system on earth; development and expansion are making it a priceless national asset, producing benefits and economies for all the people.

DURWARD H. PRIMROSE,
New York — Editor, Marine Journal

Like "Earth's Central Fire"

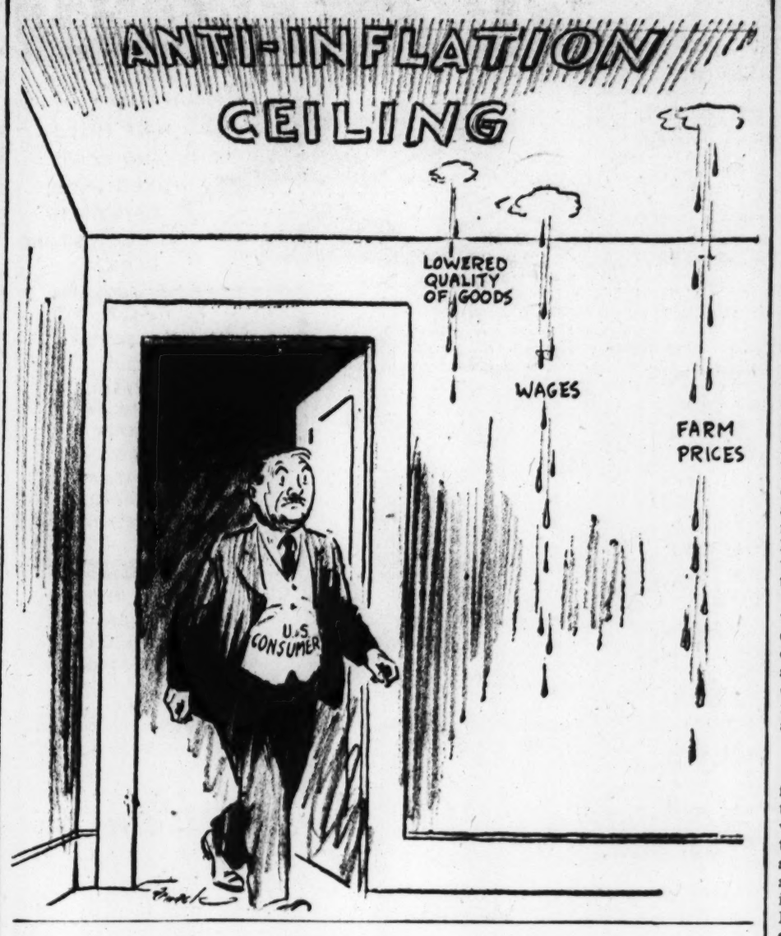
To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Those who remember the tremendous debt the free peoples of the world (and especially the United States) owe to France, will not be mesmerized by current events into identifying the French people with the little band of traitors and defeatists at Vichy. Nor are Americans helpless to aid the stricken friend to whom they owe (in so large a measure) their own national independence.

In the glorious phrase of Daniel Webster: "If the true spark of religious and civil liberty be kindled, it will burn. Human agency cannot extinguish it. Like the earth's central fire, it may be smothered for a time; the ocean may overwhelm it; mountains may press it down; but its inherent and unconquerable force will heave both the ocean and the land, and at some time or other, in some place or other, the volcano will break out and flame up to heaven."

JOHN VAN VALKENBURGH WATSON
Greenwich, Conn.

Leaky



Peace—and Rumors of Peace

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

If the spring and summer operations of the Axis are successful, we shall hear nothing of a negotiated peace. If, however, they are relatively unsuccessful, the Axis nations will turn to that other offensive which has been so disastrous to us in the past: By a naturally peaceful people, discommoded by increasing shortages, burdened with staggering taxes and fearing the loss of loved ones in battle, the insinuating voices of appeasement will again be heard. These will come from our native Nazis and from those who dislike our way of life or so hate our Government that they are willing to destroy it.

The strident "Social Justice" is barred from the mails, but those who are responsible for it are still with us, as are those who read and believe in it. We still have many daily papers whose subversive statements are the more deadly because they are disguised in their news columns. The vicious rumors coming from the Nazi short waves are still being circulated in the street to people who do not know their sources. Wedges are still sought to be driven between management and labor; between black and white; between us and our Allies. It is still being said that we are fighting only to preserve the British Empire, that a postwar Communism is more dangerous than Naziism, that a strong China means the end of the supremacy of the white race.

These fallacies, whispered convincingly by persons who purport to have recent information about the purpose of our Allies, are dangerously persuasive to many of our citizens who hate England, fear Russia or know nothing of the Chinese nature. When combined with suggestions that peace can be obtained and the world stabilized if we let Germany control Europe (which, it is said, is after all none of our affair), and Japan control Asia (which we will be told needs a strong hand), the whispering may be terribly harmful.

If we are to resist these and our own natural desire to return to the ways of peace, we must constantly keep in mind the inhuman treatment accorded by Germany and Japan to friend and foe alike, the desire for ultimate world conquest which motivates them, the fundamental indecencies of their paganism. It is not for revenge that we must claim a victor's peace; it is not to destroy the people of the Axis that we must completely crush its military power. It is because if we do less than this, we have again been guilty of appeasement. We must destroy the desire for world conquest; we must demonstrate that such desire leads only to the destruction of those who have it. Then we must devote ourselves to the re-education of the people of the Axis so that they may become a part of the world of decent people.

Cambridge, Mass. — WARREN A. SEAVEY

"Freedom's War"

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In a recent "Message From Washington," we are asked, What are we fighting for? I think our President clearly defined our motive for entering the present conflict when he said that we are fighting for "the four freedoms—freedom of religion, freedom of speech, freedom from fear and freedom from want." I sent the President a letter telling him that I thought he had already named the war himself—Freedom's War.

I am always grateful for the dependable news reports we get in The Christian Science Monitor, for the splendid editorials, and its many fine articles, and hope it will continue its crusade for a world-mindedness that will forbid another lapse into isolationist selfishness when this conflict shall have ended.

God bless and protect and make gloriously victorious all who are hungering and thirsting and fighting for righteousness.

(MRS.) JEAN S. FREEDLANDER
Alhambra, Calif.

This newspaper assumes no responsibility for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Down the Middle of the Road

The Importance of Not Chiseling

By Erwin D. Canham

The American people are today having their personal honor tested in a manner unprecedented in all their history. To discuss these matters may seem almost like washing family linen in public. But personal honor is important. This war is being fought over the integrity of the individual: Man versus machine-man. And if the individual does not wear his integrity with honor, the battle is half lost already.

The whole rationing system rests in very large measure upon the personal integrity of the individual. It rests on the individual just as our war effort along the far-flung fronts depends upon the behavior of the isolated soldier, or the little group. No army or navy or air force can be better than the fiber of the individuals who make it up, although the form of their organization and their equipment make a lot of difference. And no nation can be stronger and more honest than the individuals who make up that nation.

Last week citizens along the Atlantic seaboard obtained their gasoline ration cards. Far too many of them obtained X cards entitling them to unlimited gasoline, or B-3 cards, in the next highest limited quantity. To some extent the large number of such cards was caused by ambiguities in the system. But to a greater extent, the situation was a result of the astonishing and ancient ability of the American people to chisel. Or, to put it a bit more politely, the ability of Americans to make the most of a difficult situation.

* * *

The inheritance of the American frontier is still strong in our civilization. On the frontier, life is catch-as-catch-can. It takes a mighty lot of contriving to survive. Nearly anything goes. And on top of this frontier civilization, we have welcomed tides of European immigrants who have had to fight fiercely in the Old World to survive, and whose combative ingenious instincts have been whetted and exhilarated by the opportunities of the new world.

It is in some ways a fine inheritance. It is "practical." It has its noble side, as expressed in the inventions, the labor-saving devices, all the efficiencies which have resulted from the incessant pressure and striving, and the resultant rising standards of living. But it is also a dubious inheritance, a thing to watch and to moderate. Thus, for example, we have been defiant of constituted authority. We do not co-operate well with the police. And the police sometimes abuse their authority.

To some Americans, schooled in the two hard currents of our history—the contriving frontier and the driving immigrant—it has been almost a game to fool the other fellow. His mistakes were his hard luck. Finders were keepers. Let the buyer beware. "I can get it for you wholesale." "Don't be a sap!"

I have a notion that the degree of personal honor has increased among our people as time has gone on. For instance, I can remember when sweet and saintly ladies who were not kleptomaniacs thought it proper to bring home a spoon or a towel from the hotels they visited when on a trip. I do not believe this silly custom is now fashionable. Do not students steal less than they used to do?

* * *

However, all this background is very much foreground when our tires, our gasoline, and soon nearly all of our basic commodities will be rationed. And when the rationing system must depend in large measure on the honorable co-operation of the public. There are scores of ways to get around some of the rationing restrictions. Hoarding has already been carried to ridiculous extremes by some individuals, and has measurably added to the present and forthcoming shortages. Some people's cellars look like the chain stores.

Up to a point, such storage may be a help later on to cut down transportation expense. But it can also be hurtful. The authorities are discovering large quantities of gasoline hidden away. Barrels of it, in private basements. The quantities of tires, sugar, and goodness knows what else, which are now in hiding are probably astonishingly large.

Well, that may be the frontier—or competitive—way. But it is not the way of sharing. It is not the way of distributing the sacrifices evenly. It will not help us win the war. It will not preserve the integrity, the honor, the glory of the individual or the family or of man. It is a kind of selfishness which goes with the master-race philosophy.

Of course there are millions of Americans, and they are mostly the little people, who wouldn't think of chiseling. They will take the train, or walk to the bus, or stay at home and repair the screen door instead of taking a Sunday pleasure ride. They will eat cake made of corn syrup (it's very good). And they will glory in their sacrifice, being all the happier and heartier for it.

There are plenty of Americans of recent European descent, since we mentioned immigrants, whose gratitude for their opportunities here is so great that no sacrifice is too much. They are doing their part nobly.

But all of us need new resolve. We need new standards of personal integrity. It is the very essence of our battle today. We must keep the rationing effort from turning into a travesty of unenforceability. We must win this war at home, and then we can win it abroad.

The Wide Horizon

Rangoon's Baptism of Fire

The following eyewitness account of the bombing of Rangoon and the flight of the populace was written by a Harvard Ph.D. who was teaching economics in the University of Rangoon. It was mailed in February. At last accounts Dr. Geren was serving with an American hospital unit with the Chinese Army in Burma.

By Paul Geren

Rangoon the Beautiful has entered the long list of bombed cities of World War Two. Its experience shows both the consternation that inevitably reigns with the fall of the first bombs and the steadiness that follows.

A number of alerts had taught the people of Rangoon the path to the air-raid shelters. As long as there were no bombs, there was laughing and the Oriental counterpart of American wisecracking, with its heavier emphasis on wise saws. But they had no chance in Rangoon to joke about the bombs as they do in Chungking. There the children rise at 5 and recite lessons till 10; then go to the mountain caves outside the city for the regular noon-day bombing. Chungking's best joke was the story of how upset everyone was on the day the Japanese bombers did not appear.

But in Rangoon a grim finish was written to the preliminary amusement when, two days before Christmas, twenty-seven bombers appeared, high in the sky like silver specks against the tropical sun. These bombers were engaged by the RAF and the American Volunteer Group fighters, while anti-aircraft batteries opened fire.

* * *

In the business district the streets were filled with Indians. Rangoon was more Indian than Burmese. Thousands were in the streets when of a sudden bombs came plunging toward the earth. Many were trapped in the streets, which became filled with sheets of shrapnel, as the space between earth and sky is filled with sheets of water by a heavy rain. Hard upon the rain of bombs came the spray of machine-gun bullets from the low-flying Japanese planes. In a raid which lasted less than twenty minutes, and which did little military damage, fatalities reached 1,200.

An exodus of Indians from Rangoon began as the bombers disappeared. A stream of humanity rolled along the roads. Except for an occasional cart pulled by bullocks, and the few fortunates finding space on trains, this flight was made on foot. So sudden was the departure of some that workmen returning to their homes from the city found their families had already joined the exodus.

All through the day which had seen the bombing just before noon, through the night and for several days and nights, multitudes poured out on the roads. In a sixty-mile automobile journey from Thonzi to Rangoon, four days after the first bombing raid, I saw 10,000 people in the irregular columns that plodded along the dusty road.

These children of India said they were returning to their motherland. The journey from Rangoon to Bengal is seldom made overland. Almost a thousand miles of jungle, mountains, and wild country stand to bar the way. But the people tramped resolutely on: little children for whom the excitement had worn thin and only weariness remained, mothers with babies in their arms, aged men wearing the aspect of forlorn prophets of a doomed people, young boys and girls in love, the lame hobbling along trying valiantly to keep up, one beggar crawling on hands and knees. Scores bathed and washed their clothing in the streams along the way.

* * *

Some carried only the clothes on their bodies and at its minimum for men this was only a *dhoti*—a loin cloth tucked about the waist and legs to form a short breeches effect. But most of the travelers were attempting to carry a prized bit of their household along. Even this hurried escape from Rangoon did not forbid the bringing along of some household treasure: a sewing machine, a bolt of cloth, a favorite cooking vessel, a shrine, a strongbox.

A few evacuees had the good fortune to get places on the trains. In another setting the little trains would have afforded a comic sight. Not one inch of space was left without its claimant, whether sitting, standing, or hanging on. The coal cars had humanity mingled with their coal. Boxcars had been put on and the door space was filled with heads panting for air like dogs. The favored ones sitting next windows were holding bicycles, pots, pans, and treasures on the outside.

A merciful Government intervened in behalf of the children of India. Many women, children, the aged and infirm were evacuated by sea. Stations for food, rest, and care were erected along the route of the exodus. Thus Rangoon entered the company of London and Chungking.

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